

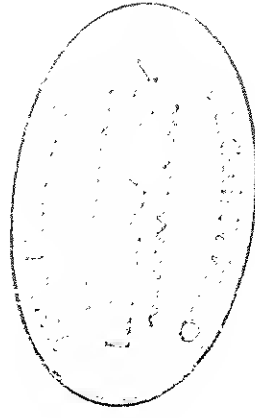
169

A FIRST GREEK COURSE

BY

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PREFACE

THIS book has been compiled as part of a reformed school curriculum. The principles of this reform cannot be discussed here; it must be enough to say, that Greek finds a place, not at the beginning, but towards the end of the school course, being begun in the Fourth Form (average age $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 15). At this stage the boy's mind is more mature, and having been carefully trained by means of French and Latin, he is able to make rapid progress. Two terms (or less) are enough to work through this book; and in the third term an easy author may be begun, the grammar being revised along with the author. For the convenience of teachers, a Companion Reader has been compiled, which includes a number of stories, each complete in itself.

It is quite possible that the book may be found suitable for those who begin Greek earlier, but their progress will of course be slower the earlier they begin.

As regards the method of use, I assume that the master will do as much as possible *viva voce*. Specimens of this method are given here and there, but it is not intended that they be kept to slavishly: they are specimens only. The essence of any such method is, that it be fresh and spontaneous; and the master must be ready to use his material in conversation on the spur of the moment. But conversation is not meant to take the place of construing and writing. All three must go on

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side by side : construing, not to teach English (which is taught separately), but to make sure that the meaning of the Greek is understood ; writing, to give accuracy, and to fix new facts in the mind ; conversation, as a means of practice. The place of conversation is to make the boys quick ; to give them continued drill in using their material with slight but definite changes (*I for you, am for are*, etc.) ; and, not least, to bring the Greek into close connection with their lives. We use a great deal of conversation which is not hinted at here, carrying on much of the business of the class-room in Greek.

There are a few novelties in the arrangement which will, I hope, prove to be useful. With the very alphabet we are able to begin with a piece of genuine Greek literature, quotation from Kallias's *Grammatike Theoria* (Athenaeus, p. 454) : for this idea I have to thank Prof. J. E. B. Mayor, who has taken the liveliest interest in our experiment. I have used one or two liberties with the text, which I hope the author's ghost will forgive, in consideration of the wide advertisement I have given to his work. The declensions are begun with the Adjective, which, being like the Latin *bonus*, is easily remembered, and thus the chief forms of two declensions are mastered at once. Similarly, the participle *ὢν* gives the type for a large number of adjectival and nominal forms. For the rest, I have been guided by expediency, placing first the forms which are most wanted. A scientific order is not necessary in learning ; once learnt, the matter can easily be revised in a scientific order by aid of the Compendium (p. 89). Those who have not tried may think that too much is given in each exercise, but this will not be found to be true. At 14 or 15 a boy who has learnt Latin grammar thoroughly can get over Greek at a great pace. It is not intended that a whole exercise should be always done at each lesson ; each master must decide for

himself how much he can get through. It is easy to divide them.

The book was first used in manuscript for a year ; then printed and used for a year in proof ; finally, with many alterations which use suggested, it was reprinted and used for a third year. I think, therefore, that I may safely call it a practical book. My thanks are due to my friend and fellow-worker, Mr. W. H. S. Jones, for his criticisms and suggestions, most of which are embodied in it. I thank also the publisher most sincerely for allowing me to keep the book in type so long.

The reading extracts are all taken from Greek authors ; it may be left as a pleasant exercise for those who use the book, to find out where they come from. A certain amount of compression or alteration has sometimes been necessary, and a few un-Attic constructions and words have been changed, for which changes I make no apology. The conversations are invented.

I am confident that a fair trial of the method assumed in this book, combined, of course, with a reorganised curriculum, will show that those who attack the study of Greek are under a misapprehension. I am quite ready to admit that classical education, as it is understood in this country, is a failure. There are, indeed, some boys whom nothing can spoil ; there are many clever boys who learn a great deal, and who at 19 are chock-full of information. These do not suffer so much as might be expected. But as an education it is a failure ; because it does not teach even these clever boys to use their intelligence as they could be taught to do, and because it makes the average boy dull, unintelligent, and a hater of all intellectual exercise. It does not follow, however, that the failure is due to the subject. That the adversary may not twist

my words to suit his own purpose, I add, that the modern substitutes for classics do not seem to me to be any better: all our schools are spoilt by the same faults of cram, early specialising, and mercenary aims. Greek, however, can be learnt with profit and enjoyment by the average boy, so that in less than a year he can read the *Apology* of Socrates; and all that is paid for that result is one lesson of three-quarters of an hour a day. That is not a heavy price to pay for the key to the finest instrument of human speech, and it does not involve neglecting anything. On the contrary: along with it the boy may thoroughly study his own tongue, may learn to use it and to understand and enjoy English literature, may win a serviceable knowledge of French and Latin, may have the usual drill in mathematics, and may do a very fair amount of natural science.

W. H. D. ROUSE.

NOTE TO THIRD EDITION

In the third edition a few minor corrections have been made, and the list of Parts of Common Irregular Verbs has been considerably extended.

W. H. D. ROUSE.

February, 1916.

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I.—THE ALPHABET

THE names Epsilon (ε), Omicron (ο), Hypsilon (υ), and Omega (ω) are late, and were not used by the Greeks of the classical age.

A	α	ä (as in German <i>hat</i>), ä (as <i>ah</i>)	ἄλφα	alpha
B	β	b	βῆτα	bēta
Γ	γ	g (as in <i>good</i>) ¹	γάμμα	gamma
Δ	δ	d	δέλτα	delta
E	ε	e (as in <i>wet</i>)	εἰ	ei (pron. as two short sounds combined, ēy)
			..	zēta (pron. dzēta)
Z	ζ	dz	ζῆτα	ēta
H	η	ē (as in French <i>fête</i> , German <i>See</i>)	ἦτα	
Θ	θ	th ¹	θῆτα	thēta
I	ι	i (as in French <i>lie</i> , <i>lit</i>)	ιώτα	iōta
K	κ	k	κάππα	kappa
Λ	λ	l	λάμβδα	lambda
M	μ	m	μῦ	mū
N	ν	n	νῦ	nū
Ξ	ξ	x	ξῖ	xī
O	ο	o (as in <i>pot</i>)	οὐ	ou
Π	π	p	πί	pī
P	ρ	r or rh	ῥῶ	rhō
Σ	σ	s (as in <i>sing</i> , <i>ass</i>)	σῶγμα	} sigma. (san)
	ς final		((σάν)	
T	τ	t	ταῦ	tau
Υ	υ	ü (as French <i>u</i>)	ὕ	ū
Φ	φ	ph, f ¹	φῖ	phī
X	χ	ch ¹ (as in <i>Scotch loch</i>)	χῖ	chī
Ψ	ψ	ps	ψῖ	psī
Ω	ω	ō (as <i>awe</i>)	ῶ	ō

¹ See next page for Notes on Pronunciation.

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I

B

NOTES ON PRONUNCIATION.— γ before γ , κ , ξ is sounded ng .

The aspirates θ , ϕ , χ were pronounced as two distinct sounds combined: as in *anthill*, *uphold*, *lacklaze*. θ is still so pronounced in the island of Astypalaia. They may, however, be pronounced like the English *th*, *f*, *ch*, if the true sounds are found to be too difficult. In groups of consonants where the aspiration could not well be pronounced, it was probably sounded before the following vowel (as in modern Bengalee): thus $\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\omega\rho\omicron\varsigma = \acute{\alpha}\nu\rho\rho\omega\rho\omicron\varsigma$.

υ (=Fr. *u*) should not be sounded *oo*, or it is confused with *ou*.

QUANTITY must be strictly observed. The voice should be prolonged on a long vowel twice as long as on a short vowel (like crotchet and quaver). This should be carefully practised while time is beaten as in music. This has nothing to do with accent, or with stress.

DOUBLE CONSONANTS are pronounced by dwelling upon the sound: as in English *tub-boat*, *black-cat*, *midday*, *full-liberty*, *home-made*, *ten-nights*, *stop-press*, *fur-rug*, *this-sort*, *that-time*.

DIPHTHONGS: $\alpha\iota$ pronounced as in *aisle*

$\epsilon\iota$	as two short sounds together, $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}$
$\omicron\iota$	as <i>oi</i> in <i>foil</i>
$\upsilon\iota$	as French <i>oui</i>
$\alpha\upsilon$	as <i>ow</i> in <i>cow</i>
$\epsilon\upsilon$	as two short sounds together, $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\upsilon}$
$\eta\upsilon$	as $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\upsilon}$
$\omicron\upsilon$	as $\phi\phi$ in <i>fool</i>

The so-called improper diphthongs, in which a long $\acute{\alpha}$ η ω is followed by ι , were written $\alpha\iota$ $\eta\iota$ $\omega\iota$, and pronounced as written. In modern books they are generally written $\alpha\iota$ $\eta\iota$ $\omega\iota$, with 'iota subscript,' and pronounced $\acute{\alpha}$ η ω simply.

BREATHINGS.—A vowel at the beginning of a word has the 'rough breathing' if aspirated, the 'smooth breathing' if not. The rough breathing was originally represented by H (afterwards used as a vowel), but in quick writing-hand this came to be written like a comma reversed (') over the vowel; the smooth breathing was then written ('). Thus $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\phi\alpha$ 'alpha,' $\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ 'hōs.'

The rough breathing is always written over initial $\tilde{\rho}$: as $\acute{\rho}\acute{\omega}$. The stops are (,) comma, (·) colon, (:) full stop, (:) question mark.

The consonants are thus classified (the table should be learnt by heart):—

MUTES	Breathed (or Unvoiced)	Voiced	Aspirate	Guttural (throat sounds)
	κ	γ	χ	
	τ	δ	θ	Dental (tooth sounds)
	π	β	ϕ	Labial (lip sounds)

N.B.—There are two membranes in the throat called vocal cords. If these are tightened when the air comes up from the lungs, the sound is called Voiced, if they are slack it is called Breathed. When tightened the cords can be felt to vibrate by placing a finger upon the throat.

λ ρ LIQUIDS μ ν NASALS

σ SIBILANT ζ ξ ψ double letters (=ds, ks or gs, ps)

ACCENT.—Every Greek word, except a few, has an accent, which originally marked the raising of the tone of voice, not stress as in English. It is possible with careful practice from the first, to raise the tone on these syllables (as little stress as possible being used) and to observe quantity at the same time.

GENERAL RULE.—The acute accent (') must fall on one of the last three syllables. If the last have a long vowel, on one of the last two. On final syllables, except last in a sentence, the acute accent is written as grave (').

The circumflex (˘) denotes a raising and lowering of tone on one vowel, as in certain English when the expression of surprise is intended ($\pi\acute{o}\tilde{\iota}$). It must fall on one of the last two syllables, and it cannot stand before a long vowel or diphthong. It can only stand on a long vowel or diphthong, as it implies contraction.

A few words are only used in combination with others which go before them. These have no accent, and are called enclitics. They generally throw their accent back upon the last syllable of the word before.

A few other words, standing first in a phrase, have no accent; these are called proclitics (as $\epsilon\iota$ 'if,' $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ 'into,' $\epsilon\nu$ 'in').

N.B.—Interrogatives always have the accent. Indefinites are enclitic, and generally have none.

EXERCISE

On the Alphabet

(To be learnt by heart)

ἔστ' ἄλφα, βῆτα, γάμμα, δέλτα, καὶ τὸ εἰ,¹
ζήτ', ἦτα, θήτ', ἰῶτα, κάππα, λάμβδα, μῦ,
νῦ, ξί, τὸ οὔ, πῖ, ῥῶ, τὸ σῖγμα, ταῦ, τὸ ῥ,
φῖ, χῖ τε² καὶ ψῖ καὶ τὸ ᾠ.

βῆτα ἄλφα βα βῆτα οὔ βο
βῆτα εἰ βε βῆτα ῥ βυ
βῆτα ἦτα βη βῆτα ᾠ βω
βῆτα ἰῶτα βι

So βῆτα ἄλφα ἰῶτα βαι
βῆτα εἰ ἰῶτα βει, etc.

Make a similar exercise with the other consonants. These should be read aloud, and then written with accents.

II

οὐ 'not' (before vowels unaspirated οὐκ and aspirated ούχ), the negative of plain denial (categorical negative).
μὴ 'not,' used in prohibitions, conditions, and abstract ideas. Thus used alone, οὔ would mean 'no,' and μὴ 'don't.'

N.B.—The following table is not to be learnt, but for reference as required.

¹ καὶ 'and,' τὸ 'the,' neuter article. See p. 5 below.

² τε 'both' (like *que*).

	Direct Question	Indirect Question	Relative	Indefinite
who	τίς	ὅστις	ὅς	τις, some one
where	ποῦ	ὅπου	οὔ	που, some where
whence	ποθεν	ὅποθεν	ὅθεν	πόθεν, some-whence
whither	ποῦ	ὅπου	οὔ	που, some-whither
when	πότε	ὅποτε	ὅτε	πότε, some time
how	πῶς	ὅπως	ὥς	πῶς, somehow
how great	πόσος	ὅσος	ὅσος	ποσός, some size

ἐνθάδε, here
ἐνθενδε, hence
δεῦρο, hither

ἐκεῖ, there
ἐκεῖθεν, thence
ἐκεῖσε, thither

καί, and
ἀλλά, but
ὦ, O

εὔ, well
κακῶς, badly
ἄρα, -ne (the question mark, placed first in a clause).
ἄρ' οὐ, *nonne*

νῦν, now
τότε, then

εἰ, if
ἐπεὶ, since

There are three numbers: Singular, Dual,¹ and Plural.

καλός, 'beautiful'

	M.	F.	N.
Sing.	N. καλός	καλή	καλόν
	V. καλέ	καλή	καλόν
	A. καλόν	καλήν	καλόν
	G. καλοῦ	καλῆς	καλοῦ
	D. καλῷ	καλῇ	καλῷ
Dual	N.V.A. καλῶ	καλᾶ	καλῶ
	G.D. καλοῦν	καλαῖν	καλοῦν
Plur.	N.V. καλοί	καλαί	καλά
	A. καλοῦς	καλάς	καλά
	G. καλῶν	καλῶν	καλῶν
	D. καλοῖς	καλαῖς	καλοῖς

Compare the Latin adjective *bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*.

¹ The dual is used when we speak of a pair of things, or of two things closely connected.

Nouns are declined in the same way. Those in -ῆ belong to the first declension, in -ος and -ον to the second, as in Latin.

		ARTICLE					
		M.	F.	N.	δς, 'who' (rel.)		
Sing.	N.	ὁ	ἡ	τό	δς	F.	N.
	A.	τόν	τήν	τό	όν	ή	ό
	G.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	οῦ	ήν	όν
	D.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	φῷ	ῇ	φῷ
Dual	N.A.	τώ	all genders		ώ	all genders	
	G.D.	τοῖν			οῖν		
Plur.	N.	οἱ	αἱ	τά	οἷ	αἷ	ά
	A.	τούς	τάς	τά	οὓς	αῖς	ά
	G.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν	δν	ων	ων
	D.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς	οῖς	αῖς	οῖς

The article was originally a demonstrative, and it keeps this sense in certain phrases: as ὁ μὲν 'this,' ὁ δέ 'that' (which are used as conjunctive pronouns to introduce a clause), or when prefixed to an adverb or adverbial phrase, as οἱ τότε 'those who lived then.'

THE VERB: PRESENT INDIC. ACT.

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
S.	1. λύ-ω, I loose	ποι-ῶ, I do	ὀρ-ῶ, I see	δηλ-ῶ, I make
	2. λύ-εις	ποι-εῖς	ὀρ-εῖς	δηλ-εῖς clear
	3. λύ-ει	ποι-εῖ	ὀρ-εῖ	δηλ-εῖ
Du.	2. λύ-ετον	ποι-εῖτον	ὀρ-εῖτον	δηλ-εῖτον
	3. λύ-ετον	ποι-εῖτον	ὀρ-εῖτον	δηλ-εῖτον
Pl.	1. λύ-ομεν	ποι-οῦμεν	ὀρ-ῶμεν	δηλ-οῦμεν
	2. λύ-ετε	ποι-εῖτε	ὀρ-εῖτε	δηλ-εῖτε
	3. λύ-ουσιν(ν)	ποι-οῦσιν(ν)	ὀρ-ῶσιν(ν)	δηλ-οῦσιν(ν)

The 3rd plur. -ν is used before vowels.

The first (λύω) is the ordinary form; the other three are contracted. The endings are the same in all. In (b) the stem

ends in -ε, which contracts with the endings ποιέ-ω, ποιῶ: ποιέον, ποιέον. In (c) the stem ends in -α, which overpowers all endings except -ο. Thus ᾱ and ω are the only vowels found in the contractions. In (d) the stem ends in -ο: δηλόομεν, δηλοῦμεν, etc.

EXERCISE.—Conjugate the above and other verbs, along with pronouns, as: ἐγὼ λύω, σὺ λύεις, etc.; or ἐγὼ λύω σε, etc.⁴

VOCABULARY

VERBS	NOUNS	
ἀκούω, hear (cp. <i>acoustics</i>)	ἀκοή, ἡ, hearing	νέος, νέᾱ, νέον, young ¹
ἀπο-θνήσκω, die	ἀνθρωπος, ὁ, ἡ, human being	ὄς, who, which, (<i>relative</i>)
βλέπω, see	βιβλίον, τό, book (cp. <i>Bible</i>)	πολύς, much ²
γράφω, write (cp. <i>graphic, telegraph</i>)	διδάσκαλος, ὁ, teacher	πόσος, how large? (<i>pl.</i> how many?)
δηλῶ (-ο-), declare, make plain	θεός, ὁ, ἡ, god	ποῖος, ποῖᾱ, ποῖον, of what kind?
ἔχω, have; <i>with adverbs, used of a state, as εὖ ἔχω</i>	κάλαμος, ὁ, pen	τί (neut. of τίς), what?
I am well	μεταβολή, ἡ, change	τυφλός, blind
λέγω, speak	ὀφθαλμός, ὁ, eye	
λύω, loose, undo, annul	παιδίον, τό, child	ADVERBS, CONJUNCTIONS, AND PARTICLES
μανθάνω, learn (cp. <i>mathematics</i>)	τύχη, ἡ, fortune	εἰ, if
ὀρῶ (-α-), see	φωνή, ἡ, voice	εὖ, well
ποιῶ (-ε-), do, make		καί, and, also, both (like <i>et</i>)
φιλῶ (-ε-), love	ἀγαθός, good	κακῶς, badly ³
φωνῶ (-ε-), speak, (cp. <i>telephone</i>)	ἄλλος, ἄλλῃ, ἄλλο, other	πῶς, how?
ἔστι(ν), is (cp. <i>est</i>)	δύστηνος, miserable	τε, both (<i>put after its word</i>); cp. Lat. <i>que</i>
	κακός, bad	τοι, <i>enclitic</i> , indeed
	καλός, fine, beautiful, noble	

¹ After ε, ι, or ρ, ᾱ takes the place of η. This is called *ᾱ pure*.

² πολὺς, 'much,' declines like ἀγαθός, except in the nom. and acc. masc. and neut.

N. πολὺς πολλή πολὺ

A. πολλόν πολλήν πολλόν

G. πολλοῦ πολλῇς πολλοῦ, etc.

³ Adjectives in -ος make adverbs in -ῶς.

⁴ For declension of pronouns see p. 13.

SYNTAX RULE, 1.—The *instrument* is expressed by the dative case (= Latin ablative).

READING LESSON

1. τυφλὸν τε καὶ δύστηνόν ἐστιν ἡ τύχη.
2. τὸ τῆς τύχης¹ τοι μεταβολὰς πολλὰς ἔχει.
3. ὃν οἱ θεοὶ φιλοῦσιν ἀποθνήσκει νέος.
4. ἄνθρωπος ἔχει ἀκοήν καὶ ἀκούει.
5. ἄνθρωπος ἔχει ὀφθαλμούς καὶ βλέπει.
6. ἄνθρωπος ἔχει φωνήν καὶ λέγει.
7. ἔχομεν βιβλίον καὶ μαθαίνομεν.
8. ἔχομεν κάλαμον καὶ γράφομεν.

Translate these, pointing out subject, predicate, and object. The first three are in verse, and should be learnt by heart.

CONVERSATION LESSON (with books open)

1. ποῖόν ἐστιν ἡ τύχη; τυφλὸν τε καὶ δύστηνόν ἐστιν ἡ τύχη. τί ἐστὶ δύστηνον; ἡ τύχη δύστηνόν ἐστιν. τί ἔχει ἡ τύχη; μεταβολὰς πολλὰς ἔχει ἡ τύχη. τί ἔχει μεταβολάς; ἡ τύχη ἔχει μεταβολὰς. πόσας μεταβολάς; πολλὰς.

(Using the Vocabulary)

2. τί ἔχεις, ὦ παιδίον; ἀκοήν ἔχω, ὦ διδάσκαλε. καὶ τί ποιεῖς ἀκοῇ; ἀκούω. πῶς ἀκούεις, ὦ παιδίον; εὖ ἀκούω, κακῶς ἀκούω. εἰ εὖ ἀκούεις, ποίαν ἀκοήν ἔχεις; εἰ εὖ ἀκούω, καλὴν ἔχω ἀκοήν. εἰ κακῶς ἀκούεις, etc.

So with φωνή, ὀφθαλμός, βιβλίον, κάλαμος: e.g. τί ἄλλο ἔχεις; φωνήν ἔχω, etc.

¹ 'That which belongs to fortune.' The article when prefixed to a genitive has its old sense of demonstrative 'that.' (Cp. p. 6 above.)

The same in dual, singling out two persons; and in plural, as—

τί ἔχετε, ὦ παιδία; τί ἔχετε, ὦ παιδία; ἔχομεν βιβλία, etc.

The teacher may devise other varieties for himself.

The Conversation Lesson is to be said wholly in Greek, and the book to be closed on revision.

3. THEME: to be written—

(a) A man's senses, and what he does with them.

(b) A boy's book and pen, and what he does with them.

III

οὗτος, 'this'

	M.	F.	N.
Sing.	N. οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο
	A. τοῦτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο
	G. τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
	D. τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
Dual	N.A. τούτω		
	G.D. τούτων		
		all genders	
Plur.	N. οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
	A. τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα
	G. τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
	D. τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις

N.B.—The nominative sing. and pl. has been influenced in form by the article.

Another word for 'this' is ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε, declined like the article with -δε affixed.

-ā is used instead of -η after ε, ι, or ρ (see p. 7, note 1), as:—

θύρᾱ θύραν θύρᾱς, etc.
οἰκία οἰκίαν οἰκίᾱς, etc.

The Present Infinitive is formed from the verb stem by adding -εν. With contracted stems this becomes -εῖν, -ᾶν, -οῦν :—
λύ-εῖν ποι-εῖν ὀρ-ᾶν δη-λοῦν

PRESENT TENSE OF εἶναι, 'to be'

Sing. 1. εἰμί	Plur. 1. ἐσμέν	
2. εἶ	Dual 2. ἐστόν	2. ἐστέ
3. ἐστί(ν)	3. ἐστόν	3. εἰσί(ν)

All these forms, but εἶ, are enclitic, except when emphatic in sense; in which case they are put first, and the accent of the 3rd person sing. is ἐστίν.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.—Change -ος to -ότερος -ότατος when the syllable before -ος contains a long vowel or ends in two consonants, -ώτερος -ότατος if it has a short vowel followed by one consonant :—

μικρός	μικρότερος	μικρότατος
πικρός	πικρότερος	πικρότατος
σοφός	σοφώτερος	σοφώτατος

Adverbs are formed from adjectives in -ος by changing the ending of the genitive singular masculine to -ως : καλός, gen. καλοῦ, adv. καλώς. Comparative adverbs use the neuter singular of the adjective, superlative adverbs the neuter plural : σοφῶς, σοφώτερον, σοφώτατα.

SYNTAX RULE, 2.—A neuter plural subj. has verb in sing.

SYNTAX RULE, 3.—Demonstrative pronouns need the article to be used with their noun : οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος or ὁ ἄνθρωπος οὗτος 'this man.'

SYNTAX RULE, 4.—The article may also be used with the infinitive mood, and with any adverbial expression, as :—
τὸ λέγειν 'saying,' τοῦ λέγειν 'of saying,' οἱ παλαιοὶ 'the ancients,' ὁ ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ 'the man in the house.'

VOCABULARY

NOUNS	ADJECTIVES AND NUMERALS	CONJUNCTIONS AND PARTICLES
δάκτυλος, finger	λύπη, grief	ἕκαστος, each, every
δένδρον, tree	οἰκία, house	ποῖος, of what kind?
δίφρος, stool, chair	πέτασος, hat	μακρός, long
δωμάτιον, room	τι, something	μικρός, small
ἔδρα, seat	φάρμακον, physic,	μόνος, alone
θελκτήριον, charm	remedy (cp. <i>pharmacy</i>)	στρογγύλος, round
θύρᾱ, door	ψυχή, soul, life	χρήσιμος, useful
ἱατρός (ῖ), physician		
κῆπος, garden		
κλίνη, lounge, couch		
(cp. <i>reclining</i>)		
λάχανον, herb, vegetable		
λόγος, word, speech	δύο, δύοῖν, two	ἀρα, interrogative particle
(cp. <i>dialogue, prologue</i>)	δέκα, ten	δέ, but (<i>stands second</i>)
	πέντε, five	ἢ . . ἢ, either . . or
	ἄλλος, other	ἐκτός, outside
	ἀστεῖος, nice	ἐντός, inside

READING LESSON

1. λύτης ἱατρός ἐστὶν ἀνθρώποις λόγος.
ψυχῆς γὰρ οὗτος μόνος ἔχει θελκτήρια.
λέγουσι δ' αὐτὸν οἱ παλαιοὶ σοφώτατοι
ἀστεῖον εἶναι φάρμακον καὶ χρήσιμον.
2. οἰκίαν ἔχομεν καλὴν, ἐντὸς δ' εἰσὶ δίφροι τε καὶ κλῖναι καὶ ἔδραι ἅλλαι, καὶ δωμάτια δέκα, καὶ κήπον ἔχομεν, ἐντὸς δ' ἐστὶ δένδρα καὶ λάχανα.
3. οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἔχουσιν ἕκαστος δύο ὀφθαλμούς, καὶ δέκα δακτύλους, ἔχουσι δὲ φωνὴν καὶ ἀκοήν καὶ νοῦν.

¹ δέ 'but' stands second in the sentence.

CONVERSATION LESSON

1. τί ἐστὶ λύπης ἰατρός ἀνθρώποις; λόγος ἐστὶν ἀνθρώποις λύπης ἰατρός. τίς (gen.) ἐστὶν ἰατρός λόγος; λύπης ἰατρός ἐστὶ λόγος. τίς (dat. pl.) ἰατρός ἐστὶ λύπης λόγος; ἀνθρώποις λύπης ἐστὶ λόγος ἰατρός. τί ἔχει; ψυχῆς ἔχει θελκτήρια. τίς θελκτήρια; ψυχῆς. οὗτος μόνος ἦ καὶ ἄλλος; μόνος οὗτος. τί λέγουσιν αὐτὸν εἶναι οἱ σοφώτατοι; ἀστεῖον εἶναι φάρμακον λέγουσιν. ποῖον φάρμακον; ἀστεῖον φάρμακον καὶ χρήσιμον.

2. ὃ παιδίον, ἄρ' ἔχεις οἰκίαν; ἔχω οἰκίαν, ὃ διδάσκαλε. καὶ ποῖαν ἔχεις οἰκίαν; καλὴν ἔχω οἰκίαν. τί δ' ἐντός ἐστιν; δῖφροι τ' ἐντός εἰσι καὶ κλῖναι καὶ ἔδραι. ἐστὶ δ' ἄλλο τι; κῆπός ἐστι, καὶ ἔχει λάχανα καὶ δένδρα.

3. τί ἔχει ἄνθρωπος ᾧ (with which) λέγει; φωνὴν ἔχει. πόσους δακτύλους ἔχει, πόσους ὀφθαλμούς, etc. ποῖόν τί ἐστιν ὁ ὀφθαλμός; στρογγύλος ἐστὶν. καὶ δακτύλος; μακρός.

4. Complete the following in as many ways as you can:—

ἡ οἰκία ἐστὶ . . .
τὸ ὀφθαλμῷ ἐστὶν . . .
τὰ δένδρα ἐστὶ . . .

So with θύρα, πέτασος, παιδίον, φωνή, etc.

Or:
μακρός ἐστιν . . .
χρησίμη ἐστὶν . . .
καλόν ἐστι . . .

THEME—The Medicine for Grief.
My House and Garden.

IV

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

		First Person	Second Person
Sing.	N.	ἐγώ, I	σύ, thou
	A.	ἐμέ, me	σέ, σε
	G.	ἐμοῦ, μου	σοῦ, σου
	D.	ἐμοί, μοι	σοί, σοι
Dual		N.A.	νὼ
		G.D.	νῶν
Plur.	N.	ἡμεῖς	ὑμεῖς
	A.	ἡμᾶς	ὑμᾶς
	G.	ἡμῶν	ὑμῶν
	D.	ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν

The forms ἐμέ, ἐμοῦ, ἐμοί, σέ, σοῦ, σοί are emphatic.

αὐτός, 'self'

		M.	F.	N.
Sing.	N.	αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό
	A.	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό
	G.	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ, etc., like καλός.

The oblique cases of this are used for the *Third Personal Pronoun*, as: λέω αὐτόν 'I loose him'; with the article it means 'the same'—

ὁ αὐτός, ἡ αὐτή, τὸ αὐτό, or αὐτός, αὐτή, ταυτό(ν)

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

τίς, 'who,' 'what'

		M.F.	N.	M.F.N.	M.F.	N.	
Sing.	N.	τίς	τί	Dual	τίνες	τίνα	
	A.	τίνα	τί		τίνας	τίνα	
	G.	τίνος	τίνων		τίνων	τίνων	
	D.	τίνι			τίσι(ν)	τίσι(ν)	

The same forms, accented on the last syllable, or without accent, are used for the indefinite 'some,' 'any'; except that the neuter plural is $\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\alpha$ or $\tau\iota\upsilon\alpha$.

CARDINALS

	είς, 'one'				
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>		
Sing.	N. εἷς	μία	ἕν		
	A. ἕνα	μίαν	ἓν		
	G. ἐνός	μιάς	ἐνός		
	D. ἐνί	μιᾷ	ἐνί		
	δύο, 'two.'			τρεις, 'three'	
	<i>M.F.N.</i>			<i>M.F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
	N.V.A. δύο	N.V.A. τρεῖς	τρία		
	G.D. δύοιν	G. τριῶν	τριῶν		
		D. τρισίν(ν)	τριῶν		

τέτταρες, 'four'.

N.V.	M.F.	N.
A.	τέτταρες	τέτταρα
G.	τέτταρας	τέτταρα
D.	τεττάρων	τεττάρων
		τέτταρασι(v)

The other numbers up to a hundred are indeclinable.

Some feminines end in nom. -ă: they are declined with those in -η except in the nom. and acc. singular:—

N.V. γλώττα, tongue
A. γλώτταν
G. γλώττης
D. γλώττη, etc., like καλή

The Reflexive Pronoun is made by adding αὐτόν, 'self,' etc., to the personal, thus :—

<i>First Person</i>			
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Sing. A.	ἐμαυτὸν	ἐμαυτήν	
G.	ἐμαυτοῦ	ἐμαυτῆς	
D.	ἐμαυτῷ	ἐμαυτῇ	
Plur. A.	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς, etc. (separate)		
<i>Second Person</i>			
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Sing. A.	σεαυτὸν (or σαυτόν)	σεαυτήν (σαντήν), etc.	
Plur. A.	ὕμᾶς αὐτούς, etc.		
<i>Third Person</i>			
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing. A.	ἐαυτόν	ἐαυτήν	ἐαυτό(ν), etc.
Plur. A.	ἐαυτούς	ἐαυτάς	ἐαυτά
G.	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν
D.	ἐαυτοῖς	ἐαυταῖς	ἐαυτοῖς

These forms may all be contracted: αὐτόν, αὐτούς, etc.
Distinguish αὐτήν reflexive from αὐτήν 'self.'

The oblique cases of the 3rd pers. pron. following are also used with or without αὐτοῖς for the 3rd pers. reflex. plural:—

N.	$M.F.$
A.	$\sigma\phi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$
G.	$\sigma\phi\hat{a}\varsigma$
D.	$\sigma\phi\hat{\omega}\nu$
	$\sigma\phi\iota\sigma\acute{\iota}(v)$

GENERAL RULES OF ACCENT (see p. 3)

ACCENT IN VERBS.—The accent goes back as far as possible.

ACCENT IN NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.—The accent remains on the same syllable as in the nominative, unless a general rule forbids. But the gen. plur. of -a stems is circumflexed on the last (as γλωττᾶ, but γλωττῶν).

Note.—With an acute on the final, as φυτόν, the accent in the first two declensions becomes circumflex in gen. and dat., because these cases are contracted: φυτοῦ, φυτῶ.

SPECIAL RULE FOR ACCENTS.—-oi and -ai final, although diphthongs, and therefore long, are treated as short for the purposes of accent (except in the optative mood, for which see below, p. 31).

VOCABULARY

VERBS	φυτόν, plant χλαῖνα, cloak, over- all ὤμος, shoulder	γέ, particle of emphasis added to pronouns, as ἔγωγε δέ, and, but δὴ, indeed μέν . . . δέ, on the one hand . . . on the other hand, of two contrasted things: they stand after the words contrasted ἐν (dat.), in: κἂν = καὶ ἐν ἐπί (gen.), upon μάλιστα, especially, very much μάλιστά γε, yes, certainly
NOUNS	ἀπορία, difficulty ἄρβυλη, boot γεωργός, farmer (cp. George) εἰρήνη, peace ἔργον, work θεός, god ἱμάτιον, cloak νοῦς, mind κεφαλή, head πέδιον, plain πέτρα, rock πέτριψις πόλεμος, war (cp. polemic)	ADJECTIVES ἐλεύθερος, free λευκός, white χρήσιμος, useful χρηστός, good, honest PARTICLES, AND ADVERBS ἀεί, always ἄρα, then οὖν, therefore fore

READING LESSON

1. κἂν¹ ταῖς ἀπορίαις ἔσθ' ὁ χρηστός χρήσιμος.
2. τὰ χρηστά πράττειν ἔργον ἔστ' ἐλευθέρου.
3. ὁ νοῦς γὰρ ἡμῶν ἐστὶν ἐν ἐκάστῳ θεός.
4. ἀεὶ μὲν εἰρήνην γεωργὸν κἂν πέτρας τρέφει καλῶς, πόλεμος δὲ κἂν πεδίῳ κακῶς.

These verses should be learnt by heart.

CONVERSATION LESSON (to be answered by the pupil)

Carefully note the order of words in question and answer.

1. πότε ἐστὶν ὁ χρηστός χρήσιμος; τί ἐστὶν ἐν ἀπορίαις ὁ χρηστός; τίς ἐστὶ χρήσιμος ἐν ἀπορίαις; τί ἔργον ἐστὶν ἐλευθέρου; τίς ἔργον ἐστὶν ἐλευθέρου; τίς ἐστὶ θεὸς ἐν ἡμῖν; τί καλῶς τρέφει τὸν γεωργόν; τίνα καλῶς τρέφει; τί κακῶς; ποῦ;
2. ποῖα ἐστὶν ἡ οἰκία σου; μικρά ἐστὶν ἡ οἰκία μου. μικρὰν ἄρα ἔχεις οἰκίαν. μάλιστά γε, ὦ διδάσκαλε, μικράν.

On the same model: ποῖω τὸ ὀφθαλμῶ ἐστων; ποῖοι δὲ οἱ δάκτυλοι; ποῖά 'στι² τὰ δένδρα;

3. ἔστι μοι κλίνη καλή. ποῖα δὲ σοί; κακὴ ἔμοιγε. πέντε ἔχω ἐγώ. σὺ δὲ πόσας; δέκα ἔγωγε. Also ἔστων μοι κακὸν τὸ ὀφθαλμῶ. ποῖω δὲ σοί; ἐμοὶ μὲν μακροὶ οἱ δάκτυλοι. σοὶ δὲ ποῖοι;

¹ καὶ ἐν = κἂν. This contraction, or *crasis* as it is called, is often used with certain common particles and the conjunction καί.

² Two words forming a group are often run together in speaking; when a short final vowel, or sometimes a short initial vowel, is cut off (elided).

Thus τοῦτ' ἐστω, ποῖα ἔστω, like 'Who's he?'

4. τί φέρεις ἐπὶ τῶν ὧμων; χλαῖναν φέρω ἐπὶ τῶν ὧμων. ποῖα δέ σοι ἡ χλαῖνα; λευκὴ ἔμοιγε ἡ χλαῖνα.

So also τί φέρεις ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς;

5. τί ἐστὶ σοι ἐν τῷ κήπῳ; δένδρα ἐστ' ἐν τῷ κήπῳ.

καὶ τί ἄλλο; φῦτα ἐστὶ καὶ λάχανα.

ποῖα δὴ; καὶ μικρὰ καὶ μακρά.

So τί ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ, τῷ δωματίῳ;

THEME.—What a man has in his house, in his garden, on his person. *To be done in all persons and numbers*: I, thou, he, we, you, they.

V

THE AUGMENT.—The Historic tenses are Imperfect, Aorist (preterite), and Pluperfect.

The Imperfect is formed from the Present Stem

Aorist	"	"	(1) Future Stem (called First Aorist, Weak Aorist, or α-Aorist)
			(2) Simplest Verb Stem (called Second Aorist, Strong Aorist, or ον-Aorist)
Pluperfect	"	"	Perfect Stem

They are formed by prefixing the Augment. When the stem begins with a consonant, the Augment is the syllable ἐ- (called Syllabic Augment). When it begins with a vowel, that vowel is lengthened (Temporal Augment). A long vowel remains unchanged.

N.B.—The Augment is only used in the Indicative Mood.

RULES FOR CHANGE OF VOWEL UNDER THE AUGMENT.—

a becomes η	υ becomes ὠ
ε	αι
ο	οι
ι	ευ
η	η
ω	ω
ι	ηυ

There are two forms of Aorist; the First or Weak Aorist will be reserved for a later chapter, but the Second or Strong Aorist has the same endings as the imperfect.

The verbs which take a strong aorist have generally a lengthened stem in the present tense: λαμβάνω 'I take,' Imperf. ἐλάμβανον, Aor. ἔλαβον.

In contracted verbs, the Imperfect personal endings contract with the stem. These verbs form no ον-Aorist.

IMPERFECT TENSE

	λῦ-ω	ἀκού-ω	εἰμί I am
Sing. 1.	ἔ-λυ-ον	ἤκου-ον	ἦν or ἦ
2.	ἔ-λυ-ες	ἤκου-ες	ἦσθα
3.	ἔ-λυ-ε(ν)	ἤκου-ε(ν)	ἦν
Dual 2.	ἐ-λύ-ετον	ἠκού-ετον	ἦτον
3.	ἐ-λύ-έτην	ἠκου-έτην	ἦτην
Plur. 1.	ἐ-λύ-ομεν	ἠκού-ομεν	ἦμεν
2.	ἐ-λύ-ετε	ἠκού-ετε	ἦτε
3.	ἔ-λυ-ον	ἤκου-ον	ἦσαν

N.B.—1st sing. and 3rd plur. are the same form: the 3rd plur. originally had a final -τ (ἐλυοντ) like Latin *amant*, etc.

STRONG AORIST

λαμβάνω, stem λαβ

	Dual	Plur.
Sing. 1.	ἔ-λαβ-ον	ἔ-λάβ-ομεν
2.	ἔ-λαβ-ες	ἔ-λάβ-ετε
3.	ἔ-λαβ-ε(ν)	ἔ-λάβ-ον

To form strong aorist infinitive: drop the augment and change -ον to -εῖν (always circumflexed): *ἐλαβον, λαβέειν*.

VOCABULARY

VERBS		PARTICLES
ἐξετάζω, examine	μνᾶ, mina, a weight, or a sum of money (100 drachmae, about £4)	εἰ, εἴγε, if
ἔφη, said he	πετάσος, hat	ναί, yes
κελεύω, bid	φίλος, friend	οὐδέ, not even; οὐδὲ . . . οὐδέ, nor . . .
		nor
		οὐκοῦν, then
		πον, doubtless, I suppose (<i>enclitic</i>)
	ADJECTIVES	
ἀξία, worth, value	ἀξιος, worth, worthy	
δούλος, slave	ἐκαυτος, each	
δραχμή, drachma	ὀπίσος, see p. 5	
(silver coin about as large as a franc)		
ἡμιμναίον, half-mina		

EXERCISE

1. Form and conjugate the Imperfect from the following verbs:—

λέγω, τρέφω, λύω, μανθάνω, θιγγάνω 'touch,' τυγχάνω 'chance,' κτείνω 'kill,' βλέπω 'see,' ἐλπίζω 'hope,' αἰσχύνομ 'sing,' αἰσχύνω 'disgrace,' θνήσκω 'die';

Strong aorist from τυγχάνω (stem τυχ), θιγγάνω (stem θιγ), κτείνω (stem κταν), μανθάνω (stem μαθ), θνήσκω (stem θαν).

2. Express in the past tense the sentences of Reading Lesson iv. 1-4.

3. Express in the past tense, and in different persons and numbers to be chosen by the teacher:—

φέρω τὸν πέτασον ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς. μανθάνω τὰ χρηστὰ ἐν τῷ βιβλίῳ. λέγω τούτο εἶναι καλὸν λυπῆς φάρμακον. γράφω ἕκαστα ἐν τῷ βιβλίῳ. ἀκούω χρηστὰ τῇ ἀκοῇ. ἐλπίζω χρῆσιμον εἶναι τὸν χρηστόν. βλέπω τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς ἕκαστα.

READING LESSON

1. ἦκουσα¹ δέ ποτε καὶ ἄλλον αὐτοῦ λόγον, ᾧ ἐκέλευσεν ὁ Σωκράτης ἕκαστον ἐξετάζειν ἑαυτὸν, ὅπου τοῖς φίλοις ἀξίος ἔστω. ἂρ', ἔφη, εἰσὶν ἀξίαι φίλων, ὥσπερ δούλων; τῶν γὰρ δούλων ὁ μὲν που δυοῖν μναῖν ἀξίος ἔστω, ὁ δὲ πέντε μνῶν, ὁ δὲ καὶ δέκα, ὁ δ' οὐδ' ἡμιμναίου. Ναί, ἔφη ὁ Ἀντισθένης. οὐκοῦν, ἔφη ὁ Σωκράτης, εἰ γε ταῦτ' ἐστὶ τοιαῦτα, καλῶς ἔχει² ἐξετάζειν ἑαυτὸν ἕκαστον ἀνθρώπων, πόσου ἄρα ἐστὶ τοῖς φίλοις ἀξίος.

2. Socrates tells the story. 3. Antisthenes tells story.

VI

FUTURE AND FIRST OR WEAK AORIST (a-AORIST)

The Future stem is formed from the present by adding -σ-; the endings are the same in both tenses.

Sing. 1. λύ-σ-ω	βλέψ-ω (= βλέπ-σ-ω)
2. λύ-σ-εις	βλέψ-εις
3. λύ-σ-ει	βλέψ-ει, etc.
Dual 2. λύ-σ-ετον	Infinitive. λύ-σ-εῖν
3. λύ-σ-ετον	βλέψ-εῖν
Plur. 1. λύ-σ-ομεν	
2. λύ-σ-ετε	
3. λύ-σ-ουσιν(ν)	

The Aorist is used of simple or momentary action in the past (preterite). The First or Weak Aorist (*a-Aorist*) is formed from the future stem by prefixing the augment and adding the proper endings. The characteristic vowel of the endings is α, which is found in all except the 3rd singular.

¹ Aorist of ἀκούω; see p. 22.

² The adverb with ἔχει expresses a state: καλῶς ἔχει 'it is well.'

Sing.	1. ἔ-λῦ-σ-α	Infin. λῦ-σ-αι
	2. ἔ-λῦ-σ-ας	
	3. ἔ-λῦ-σ-ε(ν)	
Dual	2. ἐ-λῦ-σ-ατον	βλέψ-αι
	3. ἐ-λῦ-σ-άτην	
Plur.	1. ἐ-λῦ-σ-αμεν	
	2. ἐ-λῦ-σ-ατε	
	3. ἔ-λῦ-σ-αν	

From contracted verbs these tenses are formed by lengthening the stem-character as follows:—*a* to *η*, *ε* to *η*, *ο* to *ω*. *τιμῶ*, *τιμήσω*, *ἐτίμησα*; *ποιῶ*, *ποιήσω*, *ἐποίησα*; *δηλῶ*, *δηλώσω*, *ἐδήλωσα*.

EXERCISE. — Form Fut. and Aor. from λέγω, λείπω, παύω, ἀρχω, πέμπω, κλῆγω, γράφω, τάττω (stem ταγ).

VOCABULARY

VERBS	NOUNS	ADJECTIVES
ἀριστῶ (-α-), breakfast	ἄγγελος, messenger (cp. <i>angel</i>)	ἐκείνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνο, that
ἐλαύνω, ride, drive	ἀγορά, market-place	κοινός, common to all (= <i>communis</i>)
ἐλκω, draw, pull	ἀδελφός, brother	ὅμοιος, like
θαυμάζω, wonder	ἄμαξα, cart, carriage	φιλάργυρος, miserly
θεραπεύω, tend, cure	βλάβη, harm	
κλῆγω, shut	διαθήκη, will	
ὁρῶ (-α-), see	δίκη, lawsuit, justice	
παύω, check	ζυγόν, yoke	ADVERBS
πέμπω, send	θάλαττα, sea	αὔριον, to-morrow
τάττω, fix, arrange (cp. <i>tactics</i>)	ἵππος, horse	ἐχθές, χθές, yesterday
τίκτω, produce, bring forth	κληρονόμος, heir	ἡδέως, pleasantly
φεύγω, flee	κώμη, village	μάλα, very (much)
	σχολαστικός, a scholar, pedant	οἴκοι, at home
	χρόνος, time (cp. <i>chronic</i>)	οἰκοθεν, from 'home
		οἰκαδε, homewards
PREPOSITIONS		οὕτως, so
εἰς, ἐς, into		τήμερον, to-day
πρός, towards, for } acc.		ὥς, as, how
ἀπό, from } gen.		
ἐκ, ἐξ, out of }		

SYNTAX RULE, 5.—Generally speaking, motion towards is expressed by the accusative; motion from is expressed by the genitive; rest at is expressed by the dative; and prepositions with these meanings take these cases. In prose the cases should not be used alone but with their proper prepositions. (ἐπί, with genitive for 'motion,' or 'rest,' is an exception; see p. 16.)

READING EXERCISE

1. ὁ κοινὸς ἰατρός σε θεραπεύσει χρόνος.
2. ἐγὼ μὲν ἡρίστησα καὶ μάλ' ἠδέως.
3. ἐγὼ τε καὶ σὺ ταῦτον ἐλξομεν ζυγόν.
4. δίκη δίκην ἔπικτε καὶ βλάβη βλάβην.
5. σχολαστικὸς ἀδελφὸς δύο ὄρᾳ· ἐθαυμάζεν δέ τις ὥς ὅμοιοι εἰσιν· ὁ δ' ἔλεξεν, οὐχ οὕτως ὁμοίους ἔσθιν οὗτος ἐκείνῳ, ὥς ἐκεῖνος τοῦτ'.
6. φιλάργυρος τις διαθήκην ἔγραψε, καὶ ἑαυτὸν κληρονόμον ἔταξεν.

CONVERSATION EXERCISE

1. The usual questions should be made from the above sentences. Nos. 1 to 4 should be learnt by heart.
2. (Pay attention to the order of words and resulting emphasis.)

(a) πέμψω ἄγγελον. πόθεν; οἰκοθεν. ποῖ; ἐς τὴν κώμην. πότε; αὔριον. τί πράξεις ἄρα; πέμψω ἄγγελον αὔριον οἰκοθεν ἐς τὴν κώμην. πότε; αὔριον πέμψω ἄγγελον οἰκοθεν ἐς τὴν κώμην. ποῖ δὴ; ἐς τὴν κώμην αὔριον πέμψω ἄγγελον. πόθεν; οἰκοθεν ἐς τὴν κώμην ἄγγελον πέμψω αὔριον. τίνα πέμψεις; ἄγγελον ἐς τὴν κώμην οἰκοθεν αὔριον.

In the following, complete sentences should be exacted for answers, and may be used for the questions:—

(b) ἔπεμψα παιδίον. πόθεν; οἰκοθεν. ποῖ; ἐς

τὴν ἀγοράν. πότε; ἐχθές. τί ἔπραξεν; ἔφερε μοι ὧά. πόσα; δέκα. τί ἐποίησας; ἡρίστησα.

The same with πέμφεις, ἔπεμψα, ἐπέμφαμεν, or other forms.

Similar treatment should be used with the following:—

3. ἐλαύνω ἔππον νῦν ἐκ τῆς κώμης πρὸς τὴν θάλατταν.
4. ἔκλγον τότε τὴν θύραν τὴν ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ.
5. ἡλαύνομεν τοὺς ἔππους ἀπὸ τῆς ἀγορᾶς ἐχθές.
6. ἔπεμφάς ποτ' ἀγγέλους ἀπὸ τῆς θαλάττης οἴκαδε.

THEME.—A carriage and pair runs away into the sea. A messenger returns to the village, and tells all to the people in the market-place.

VII

Masculines of the first or α-declension add -s for nom. sing. and make gen. sing. in -ου like the second; otherwise are like the feminines. The vowel is *ā* when it follows ε, ι, or ρ (called *ā* pure); otherwise η. Note the three vocatives.

Stem		νεᾶνιᾶ (m.)	πολιτᾶ (m.)	Χαρμίδᾶ (m.)
Sing.	N.	νεᾶνιᾶς, youth	πολίτης, citizen	Χαρμίδης
	V.	νεᾶνιᾶ	πολίτα	Χαρμίδη
	A.	νεᾶνιᾶν	πολίτην	Χαρμίδην
	G.	νεᾶνίου	πολίτου	Χαρμίδου
	D.	νεᾶνιᾳ	πολίτῃ	Χαρμίδῃ
Dual N.V.A.		νεᾶνιᾶ	πολίτᾶ	
G.D.		νεᾶνιᾶν	πολίταν	
Plur.	N.V.	νεᾶνιαι	πολίται	Dual or
	A.	νεᾶνιᾶς	πολίτας	plural, if
	G.	νεᾶνιῶν	πολιτῶν	used, like
	D.	νεᾶνιᾶις	πολίταις	the others.

Before going on, decline throughout: κρητής, ποιητής, Πέρσης, στρατιώτης, ταμίᾱς, βορέας 'north wind,' Νικίᾱς. For meanings see Vocabulary.

A few contracted stems are found in the first and second declensions. Their endings may be seen from the adjective given below. Notice the N.V.A. neuter plural.

Examples are:—

γῆ, earth πλοῦς, voyage
'Αθηνᾶ, Athena 'Ερμῆς, Hermes
νοῦς, mind ὀστέον, bone

Χρῦσοῦς, 'golden'

		M.	F.	N.
Sing.	N.V.	χρῦσοῦς	χρῦσῇ	χρῦσόν
	A.	χρῦσόν	χρῦσῇν	χρῦσόν
	G.	χρῦσοῦ	χρῦσῆς	χρῦσοῦ
	D.	χρῦσῶ	χρῦσῇ	χρῦσῶ
Dual N.V.A.		χρῦσῶ	χρῦσᾶ	χρῦσῶ
G.D.		χρῦσόν	χρῦσαῖν	χρῦσόν
Plur.	N.V.	χρῦσοί	χρῦσαί	χρῦσᾶ
	A.	χρῦσοῦς	χρῦσᾶς	χρῦσᾶ
	G.	χρῦσῶν	χρῦσῶν	χρῦσῶν
	D.	χρῦσοῖς	χρῦσαῖς	χρῦσοῖς

There are also a few nouns and adjectives, some of them very common, with stems in -εω. The cases may be formed by adding to this stem -s, -ν, or iota (which is always subscript) wherever they occur in the other tables: the neuter plural is the only exception.

		M.F.	N.	M.F.N.	M.F.	N.
Sing.	N.V.	ἰεώς	ἰεων	Dual ἰεω	Plur. ἰεω	ἰεα
	A.	ἰεων	ἰεων	ἰεω	ἰεως	ἰεα
	G.	ἰεω	ἰεων	ἰεων	ἰεων	ἰεων
	D.	ἰεω	ἰεω	ἰεων	ἰεω	ἰεω

So νεώς 'temple'; λαός 'people.'

The three contracted verb-stems form their imperfections as follows:—

	πῑμῶ a-stem	ποιῶ e-stem	δηλῶ o-stem
Sing. 1.	ἐ-τῑμ-ων	ἐ-ποι-ουν	ἐ-δήλ-ουν
2.	ἐ-τῑμ-αις	ἐ-ποι-εις	ἐ-δήλ-ους
3.	ἐ-τῑμ-ᾱ	ἐ-ποι-ει	ἐ-δήλ-ου
Dual 2.	ἐ-τῑμ-ᾱτον	ἐ-ποι-εῖτον	ἐ-δήλ-ούτων
3.	ἐ-τῑμ-ᾱτην	ἐ-ποι-εῖτην	ἐ-δήλ-ούτην
Plur. 1.	ἐ-τῑμ-ῶμεν	ἐ-ποι-οῦμεν	ἐ-δήλ-οῦμεν
2.	ἐ-τῑμ-ᾱτε	ἐ-ποι-εῖτε	ἐ-δήλ-ούτε
3.	ἐ-τῑμ-ων	ἐ-ποι-ουν	ἐ-δήλ-ουν

N.B.—In contracted verbs the endings are the same as in λῶν; and if the pupil forgets any form he can easily make it by coupling those endings with the verb-stem, and contracting according to the following rules:—

$a + \epsilon$	becomes \bar{a}	$\epsilon + \text{long vowel or diphthong}$
$a + \eta$		is absorbed into it.
$a + \epsilon\iota$	becomes \bar{e}	$o + \epsilon$
$a + \eta$		$o + o$
$a + o$		$o + \text{ov}$
$a + \text{ov}$	becomes ω	$o + \eta$
$a + \omega$		$o + \omega$
$a + \text{oi}$	becomes φ	$o + \epsilon\iota$
$\epsilon + \epsilon$	becomes $\epsilon\iota$	$o + \eta$
$\epsilon + o$	becomes ov	$o + \text{oi}$

In contracted forms of *a*-verbs the only vowels used are *a* and ω .

SYNTAX RULES FOR REPORTED SPEECH, 6. The accusative and infinitive may be used, generally as in Latin; but the nominative is used if the word refer to the subject of the main verb.

7. Or the finite construction may be kept, introduced by

ὅτι (or ὡς). In this case, the tense of the direct speech always must be kept, and the mood may be kept. Thus: *Direct*—εἰμί, *Indirect*—λέγω ὅτι εἰμί, λέγει ὅτι ἐστίν, ἔλεγον ὅτι εἰμί, ἔλεγεν ὅτι ἐστί, etc. For change of mood, see below, p. 153.

VOCABULARY

VERBS	NOUNS	ADJECTIVES
ἄγω, lead	Ἀβδηρῆτης, a man of Abdera	ἄδικος (<i>m. f.</i>), unjust, wicked ¹
ἁμαρτάνω, err; <i>aor.</i> ἥμαρτον	ἀδελφός, -ή, brother, sister	ἀμφοτέρος, both
γελῶ (-α-), laugh	ἀργία, sloth, idleness	ἀνδρείος, brave
δουλεύω, serve, be a slave	Γελαστίος, the Laugher	ἀργός (<i>m. f.</i>), ἀργόν (<i>n.</i>), idle, useless
ἐρωτῶ (-α-), ask	γραμματικός, pedant, student	δειλός, cowardly
καλῶ (-ε-), call	δοῦλος, slave, servant	δεινός, terrible, clever
κελεύω, bid	ἐλαίον, oil	δίκαιος, just, upright
κρίνω, judge	ἐλευθερία, freedom, generosity	ἐλεύθερος, generous, free
νομίζω, think	Ἰνδός, Indian	ἐργαστικός, energetic, hard-working
ποιῶ (-ε-), do	κριτής, judge (<i>cp. critic</i>)	ἐσθλός, good, honest
πιστεύω, believe	λήκυθος, ἦ, a little flask	ὅσος <i>rel.</i> , (as much) as
χωρῶ (-ε-), hold, contain	Λυδός, Lydian	πεντακότυλος, holding 2½ pints
	μαρτύριον, evidence (<i>cp. martyr</i>)	πονηρός, knavish, bad
	οἶνος, wine	Σιδώνιος, a man of Sidon
	ποιητής, poet	ποσούτος (<i>with οὔτος</i>), so much
	Πέρσης, Persian	
	στρατιά, στρατός, army	NUMERALS
	στρατιώτης, soldier	εἴκοσι, twenty
	ταμίης, steward	ἑκατόν, a hundred
	φιλοσοφία, philosophy	χίλιος, a thousand
	σοφία, sophy	μύριοι, ten thousand
	χρηματισμός, money-making	

¹ Compound adjectives have two terminations only.

READING LESSON

1. Σιδώνιος γραμματικός ἤρῳτα τὸν διδάσκαλον·
“ἡ πεντακότυλος λήκυθος πόσον χωρεῖ;” ὁ δὲ εἶπεν·
“οἶνον λέγεις ἢ ἔλαιον;”
2. οἱ Ἀβδηρίται ἐκάλουν τὸν Δημόκριτον Φιλοσοφίαν. ἐγὼ δὲ ἀεὶ ὁ Δημόκριτος, ὅθεν καὶ Γελασίον αὐτὸν ἐκάλουν οἱ πολλοίται.
3. Σωκράτης ἔλεγεν ὅτι ἡ ἀργία ἀδελφή ἐστι τῆς ἐλευθερίας. καὶ μαρτυροῦν ἔλεγεν ἀνδρειοτάτους καὶ ἐλευθερωτάτους Ἰνδοὺς καὶ Πέρσας, ἀμφοτέρους δὲ πρὸς χρηματισμὸν ἀργοτάτους εἶναι. Λυδοὺς δὲ ἐργαστικωτάτους, δουλεύειν δέ.

CONVERSATION

1. Questions and answers on the above at the master's discretion. The persons and numbers should be changed. Dialogues may then be formed with the words of the Vocabulary on the following Models.
2. τίς εἶ σύ; στρατιώτης εἰμὶ. ποῖος δὲ στρατιώτης εἶ; ἀνδρεῖός εἰμι στρατιώτης. So with ταμίας, δοῦλος, etc., each having a suitable adjective.
3. τίς ἐστιν οὗτος; οὗτος μὲν στρατιώτης, ἐγὼ δὲ στρατηγός. τί δέ σοι ποιεῖ ὁ στρατιώτης; ὅσα ἐγὼ κελεύω ποιεῖ ὁ στρατιώτης. So with ταμίας, δοῦλος, and δουλεύω, ταμιεύω, etc.
4. τί ἐποίεις νῦν δὴ; ἐγέλων. διὰ τί ἐγέλας; ὅτι ἐκάλουν με Γελασίον. Vary persons and numbers.
5. ἄρα δουλεύεις; δουλεύω. πῶς δὴ δουλεύεις; τῷ δεσπότη δουλεύω. So in Imperfect, and different numbers and persons.
6. ἄρα στρατός ἐστιν οὗτος; ἔστιν. πόσων δὲ στρατιωτῶν; δέκα στρατιωτῶν. τί λέγεις, ἄρ' οὐχ

ἡμαρτες; ἡμαρτον δὴ· καὶ γάρ ἐστι χιλίων στρατιωτῶν ὁ στρατός. εὖ λέγεις νῦν· οὕτως καὶ ἐγὼ ἐνόμιζον.

So with ἐκατόν, μυρίοι, πέντε, εἴκοσιν.

7. Combine the following sentences *A* with *B* at discretion:—

A. λέγω, λέγεις, λέγει, etc. ἔλεγον, ἔλεγες, etc.

B. δοῦλός ἐστιν ἐργαστικός, δοῦλος ἦν ἐργαστικός, ὁ κριτής εὖ κρίνει, τὸ ἔλαιον ἦν καλόν, ὁ Ἰνδὸς πιστεύει τῷ Πέρσῃ, etc.

8. ὁ ποιητής λέγει ὅτι δεινός ἐστιν.¹ τίς λέγει τοῦτο; ὁ ποιητής λέγει τοῦτο. ἀλλὰ τί λέγει; ὅτι δεινός ἐστι λέγει.

So: οἱ κριταὶ ὀρώσων ὅτι κακῶς κρίνεις σύ.

οἱ πολλοὶται ἔλεγον ὅτι ἀγαθὸν ἐστων τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ.

ὁ στρατηγὸς ἔλεγεν ὅτι οὐκ ἐστων ἀνδρεῖος ὁ δοῦλος.

τὸ παιδίον ἔλεγεν ὅτι ἐγέλα.

9. οὔτοι οἱ νεανίαι δέκα μὲν εἰσιν, εἰκόσι δ' ἔχουσιν ὀφθαλμούς.

So with οἰκίαι—θύρας, παιδία—δούλους, κόραι—κεφαλαί, πολλοὶται—ἄμαξαι, κῶμαι—ἀγοραί.

THEME.—An army: its numbers, their servants and friends, their characters, what each does and where he lives.

VIII

THIRD DECLENSION

The third declension in Greek contains chiefly consonant stems. One class of these are stems in -οντ-, which we take first because the masculine and neuter of certain participles

¹ In revision, δεινὸς εἶναι may be substituted, and the law of nominative attraction may be explained. See Syntax Rule 6, p. 26.

belong to it. The feminine is of the first declension (type γλώττα, p. 14).

FROM εἰμὶ, 'I am'

		M.		F.	N.
Sing.	N.V.	ᾧν, being	οὔσα		ᾧν
	A.	ᾧντα	οὔσαν		ᾧν
	G.	ᾧντος	οὔσης		ᾧντος
	D.	ᾧντι	οὔσῃ		ᾧντι
Dual	N.V.A.	ᾧντε	οὔσᾱ		ᾧντε
	G.D.	ᾧντων	οὔσαιν		ᾧντων
Plur.	N.V.	ᾧντες	οὔσαι		ᾧντα
	A.	ᾧντας	οὔσας		ᾧντα
	G.	ᾧντων	οὔσων		ᾧντων
	D.	οὔσι(ν)	οὔσαις		οὔσι(ν)

Compare Lat. *amans*, *amantem*, etc.

The participles which belong to this class are :—

Pres. Part. Act. of the verbs already given.

Fut. Part. Act.

Aor. Act. (Second or Strong Aorist).

These may be declined by adding the above as endings to the stem thus :—

λῶν	λῶν	λῶν
λῶν	λῶν	λῶν
λῶν	λῶν	λῶν

N.B.—The dat. plur. m. and n. of the Pres. Part. Act. has the same form as the 3rd plur. pres. indic. act. (λύουσιν).

The participles of contracted stems are :—

(α)	(ε)	(ο)
τιμῶν	ποιῶν	ποιῶν
τιμῶν	ποιῶν	ποιῶν
τιμῶν	ποιῶν	ποιῶν

The 1st (weak) or α-aorist participle is declined with α in the endings, but otherwise in the same way :—

N.	λύσ-ās	λύσ-āsα	λύσ-αν
G.	λύσ-αντος	λύσ-āsης	λύσ-αντος, etc.

Nouns of the -ντ stem have sometimes a special vocative form, but are otherwise like the participles :—

Sing.	N.	λέων, lion	γίγας, giant
	V.	(λέον)	(γίγαν)
	A.	λέοντα, etc.	γίγαντα, etc.
	D.	λέουσι(ν)	γίγασι(ν)

The adjective πᾶς πᾶσα πᾶν 'all' is declined like λῶσας. For μέλας and τάλας see p. 85.

PRESENT AND STRONG AORIST TENSES

		Imperative	Subjunctive	Optative
Sing.	1.	λύ-ω	λύ-ω	λύ-οιμι
	2.	λύ-ε	λύ-ης	λύ-οις
	3.	λύ-έτω	λύ-η	λύ-οι
Dual	2.	λύ-ετον	λύ-ητον	λύ-οιτον
	3.	λύ-έτων	λύ-ητων	λύ-οιτην
Plur.	1.	λύ-ωμεν	λύ-ωμεν	λύ-οιμεν
	2.	λύ-ετε	λύ-ητε	λύ-οιτε
	3.	λύ-όντων	λύ-ωσι(ν)	λύ-οιεν

Compare the Latin forms *lege*, *legito*, *legite*, *legunto*.

So λαβέ¹ λαβέτω ; λάβω λάβῃς ; λάβοιμι λάβοις.

The First or Weak Aorist (α-Aorist) has endings like the present in the Subjunctive ; in the other moods it shows the characteristic vowel α, and the ending in 2nd sing. of the imperative is peculiar (-ον).

¹ Only five verbs have this accent : εἰπέ, ἐλθέ, εὐρέ, ἰδέ, λαβέ ; the rest βάλει, etc.

FIRST AORIST

	<i>Imperative</i>	<i>Subjunctive</i>	<i>Optative</i>
Sing. 1.		λύσ-ω	λύσ-αιμι
2.	λύσ-ον	λύσ-ης	λύσ-αις, λύσ-εις
3.	λύσ-άτω	λύσ-η	λύσ-αι, λύσ-ειε
Dual 2.	λύσ-ατον	λύσ-ητον	λύσ-αιτον
3.	λύσ-άτων	λύσ-ητον	λύσ-αίτην
Plur. 1.		λύσ-ωμεν	λύσ-αιμεν
2.	λύσ-ατε	λύσ-ητε	λύσ-αιτε
3.	λύσ-άντων	λύσ-ωσι(ν)	λύσ-αιεν, λύσ-ειαν

SYNTAX RULE, 8.—The *Absolute Case* in Greek is the genitive: as ἐμοῦ λέγοντος 'as I was speaking.'

SYNTAX RULE, 9.—*Purpose* is expressed by ἵνα, ὥς, or ὅπως with subjunctive; or in historic sequence, either subjunctive or optative. The optative in the latter case is less vivid; and the subjunctive is lawful.

SYNTAX RULE, 10.—The *Optative* is used:—

- (1) to express a *wish* (negative μή), alone or with εἰ γάρ, εἰθε: λέγοιμι, εἰ γὰρ λέγοιμι 'O that I might speak.' μή γένουτο 'may it not be.'
- (2) with εἰ to express a *remote condition* (negative μή): εἰ λέγοιμι 'if I should say.'
- (3) with ἂν to express a *remote hypothetical statement* (negative οὐ): λέγοιμι ἂν 'I would or should say.'

SYNTAX RULE, 11.—*General Expressions* are made by adding ἂν to any relative word: as ὅς 'who,' ὅς ἂν 'whoever'; so ὅταν 'whenever,' εἰάν 'if ever.'

These take the subjunctive. In historic sequence they may remain unchanged; or they drop ἂν, and the verb becomes optative. Thus ἐὰν λύσωμεν, εἰ λύσαμεν,

EXERCISE.—Tenses should be formed and conjugated from the verbs already given in earlier vocabularies.

VOCABULARY

VERBS	NOUNS	ADJECTIVES
ἀγοράζω, buy; fut. -ῶσω	δεῖγμα, <i>neut.</i> , specimen (<i>for decl.</i> see p. 43)	ἐκάτερος, each of two, either (<i>Lat. uterque</i>)
ἀξιώ (-ο-), ask, claim	ἐπιστολή, letter	μῶρος, foolish
ἀμελῶ (-ε-), neglect	ἑταῖρος, companion, comrade	πεντε-καί-δεκα, fifteen
ἀπ-αντῶ (-α-), meet	ἑτῶν, <i>gen. pl.</i> of ἑτός, a year (<i>n.</i>), (see p. 43)	τριάκοντα, thirty
ἀπ-έθανον, <i>aorist of</i> ἀποθνήσκω, die	θεός, god	τοιούτος, τοιάύτη, τοιοῦτο(ν), such
ἀπο-δημῶ, am abroad	ἱατρός, physician	τυφλός, blind
ἐπ-αν-ελθών, <i>aor.</i> part. of ἐπ-ανέρχομαι, return	πλούτος, wealth	
ῥηλθον, <i>aor.</i> of ῥοχομαι, come		ἑάν, if (<i>subj.</i>)
ποιῶ (-ε-), do	For the prepositions see Vocabulary to No. IX. p. 37.	ἵνα (= <i>ut</i>), in order that, <i>with subj. or opt.</i>
πωλῶ (-ε-), sell		καθάπερ, like as (= κατά + ἄ + περ)
παρα-λαμβάνω, receive, find		μά, by (<i>in oaths</i>), <i>with acc.</i>
		ὅτε, when (<i>rel.</i>)

AUGMENT IN COMPOUND VERBS.—Compound verbs augment the simple verb, and prefix the preposition, eliding its final vowel if any (except περ): as ἀπ-αντῶ, ἀπ-ήντησα: ἀπο-θνήσκω, ἀπ-έθανον; but περι-αἰρῶ, περι-ήρουν.

READING LESSON

1. Σχολαστικῶ ἑταῖρος ἀποδημῶν ἔγραψεν ἐπιστολήν, ἵνα αὐτῷ βιβλία ἀγοράσῃ. ὁ δὲ ἀμελήσας, καὶ ἐπανελθόντι αὐτῷ ἀπαντήσας, εἶπεν, "ἡ περὶ τῶν βιβλίων ἐπιστολή, ἣν ἔγραψας, οὐκ ἦλθεν."
2. Σχολαστικῶ τις ἀπαντήσας εἶπεν. "ὄν ἐπώλησας

(B 604)

D

μοι δοῦλον, ἀπέθανεν." "μὰ τοὺς θεούς," ἔφη, "παρ' ἐμοὶ ὅτε ἦν, οὐδὲν τοιοῦτον ἐποίησεν."

3. Σχολαστικῶ ἀποδημοῦντι φίλος ἔλεγεν· "ἄξιὼ σε δύο δούλους ἀγοράσαι μοι, ἐκάτερον πεντεκαίδεκα ἐτῶν." ὁ δὲ εἶπεν· "ἐὰν τοιούτους μὴ λάβω, ἀγοράσω σοι ἓνα τριάκοντα ἐτῶν."

4. ὁ πλούτος ἡμᾶς, καθάπερ ἱατρὸς κακός, πάντας βλέποντας παραλαβὼν τυφλοὺς ποιεῖ.

5. Σχολαστικὸς οἰκίαν πωλῶν λίθον ἀπ' αὐτῆς εἰ δεῖγμα περιέφερεν.

CONVERSATION LESSON

1. ποῖός τις ἦν ὁ Σχολαστικός; μῶρος ἦν. τίς ἔγραψεν πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐπιστολήν; ἐταῖρος. ἵνα τί ποιῇ; ἵνα ἀγοράσῃ βιβλία. ἀρ' ἠγόρασε τὰ βιβλία; οὐκ, ἀλλ' ἠμέλησεν. ἐπανελθόντος δὲ ἐταίρου τί εἶπεν; ὅτι οὐκ ἦλθεν ἡ ἐπιστολή.

2. τίς ἀπέθανεν; τί ἐποίησεν ὁ δοῦλος; τῖνος δοῦλος; τί εἶπεν ὁ Σχολαστικός;

3. ἀποδημοῦντος αὐτοῦ τί ἔξιν ὁ φίλος; πόσους δούλους; πόσων ἐτῶν; τί εἶπεν ὁ Σχολαστικός; ἀρα τοῦτ' ἔξιν; οὐκ, ἀλλ' ἄλλο τι. ἀρ' οὐκ ἐστι ταῦτόν; οὐκ ἐστι. ἄλλο μὲν γὰρ δοῦλος τριάκοντα ἐτῶν, ἄλλο δὲ δύο δοῦλοι ἐκάτερος πεντεκαίδεκα ἐτῶν.

4. ποῖός ἐστιν ὁ πλούτος; τί ποιεῖ; ποίους παραλαβὼν; τίνας;

IX

VERBS IN -μι

A few common verbs are conjugated in some tenses in a very different way from those we have had. The 1st sing.

ends in -μι. The first three given below are reduplicated in the present stem.

stem στα	stem θεε
Sing. 1. ἵστημι, I place	τίθημι, I place, put
2. ἵστας	τίθης
3. ἵσσησι(ν)	τίθησι(ν)
Dual 2. ἵστατον	τίθετον
3. ἵστατον	τίθετον
Plur. 1. ἵσταμεν	τίθεμεν
2. ἵστατε	τίθετε
3. ἵσῃσι(ν)	τιθέασι(ν)
Inf. Pres. ἵσταναι	τιθέναι
Part. Pres. ἱστάς, ἱσῆς, ἱσῆας	τιθείς, τιθεῖσα, τιθέν
ιστάν(like λύσας)	τιθέντα, τιθείσαν, τιθέν, etc.
D. Pl. ἱσῇσι(ν), ἱσῇ- σαις	τιθεῖσι(ν), τιθείσας

φημί, 'I say,' φῆς φησί(ν) φατόν φατόν φαμέν φατέ φᾶσί(ν).

stem δο	stem ἔ
Sing. 1. δίδωμι, I give	ἵημι, I send
2. δίδως	ἵης
3. δίδωσι(ν)	ἵησι(ν)
Dual 2. δίδοτον	ἵετον
3. δίδοτον	ἵετον
Plur. 1. δίδομεν	ἵεμεν
2. δίδοτε	ἵετε
3. διδόασι(ν)	ἵᾶσι(ν)
Inf. Pres. διδόναι	ἵέναι
Part. Pres. διδούς, διδοῦσα, διδόν	ἵείς, ἵείσα, ἵέν
διδόντα, διδοῦσαν, διδόν	ἵέντος, etc.
D. Pl. διδοῦσι(ν), διδούσας	ἵεῖσι(ν), ἵείσας

Like *διδούς* is declined: *δδούς* 'tooth,' *δδόντα*, d. pl. *δδοῦσι*(ν). Compare *dens*, *dentem*.

Like *ιστάς* is declined: *γίγας* (voc. sometimes *γίγαν*), *γίγαντα*, d. pl. *γίγᾱσιν*.

N.B.—Verbs in -μι add the endings directly to the stem; verbs in -ω interpose a vowel ο or ε called the thematic vowel:—

λῦ-ο-μεν

λῦ-ε-τε

Thus the former are called Athematic Verbs, the latter Thematic Verbs.

COMPOUNDS OF VERBS IN -μι, for reference

ἀν-ίστημι, raise up	ἀνα-τίθημι, set up, hang up (as offering)	ἀπο-δίδωμι, give up, give away
ἐφ-ίστημι, set over	δια-τίθημι, distribute, separate	δια-δίδωμι, distribute
καθ-ίστημι, place, set up. ἐς φόβον κ., throw into fear	ἐπι-τίθημι, place upon	ἐπι-δίδωμι, contribute
μεθ-ίστημι, remove	κατα-τίθημι, lay down	μετα-δίδωμι, give a share (gen. of thing)
προ-ίστημι, set before	παρα-κατα-τίθημι, deposit	παρα-δίδωμι, hand over

VOCABULARY

VERBS	NOUNS
διαφέρω, differ, be superior	κάπτω, bite
εἶναι, to be (infm. of εἶμι)	κελεύω, bid
ἐκπερῶ (-α-), cross, go over	οἰκῶ (-ε-), dwell
ἔοικε(ν), it seems	ὀνομάζω, fut. -άσω, name
ἐσθίω, eat	πεινῶ (-α-), I starve, hunger
εὐρίσκω, find; aor. εὕρον; part. εὕρων	πλουτῶ (-ε-), am rich
	πωλῶ (-ε-), sell
	ὑγιαίνω, am healthy
	χρῆζω, want

Θήβη, Thebes	μουσικός, musical, artistic	ἐπεί, upon (gen. or dat.), to (gen.), against (acc.)
θηρίον, beast	ὀξύ-πενος, quick to hunger (πείνα)	κατά, down (acc. of motion to, gen. of motion from)
Κεκροπίδης, son of Cecrops, Athenian	ὀρθός, straight, right	μετά, after (acc.), with (gen.), amongst (dat.)
κόρος, lad	πρώτος, first	παρά, along, up to, within (acc.), from (gen.), beside (dat.)
πέδον, ground	ῥᾶστος, easiest; adv. ῥᾶστα	πρό, before (gen.)
σκόλιον, drinking-song, catch	τρίτος, third	ADVERBS
ὑγίεια, health		δέι, ever
ADJECTIVES		οὔ, where (rel.)
ἁγνός, holy	PREPOSITIONS	πάλιν, back again
αἰσχρός, ugly, base	ἀνά, up, along (acc.)	χάμαι, on the ground
ἄξιος, cheap	ἀπό, from (gen.)	
ἄριστος, best	διά, on account of (acc.), through (gen.)	
δεύτερος, second	εἰς, ἐς, into, to (acc.)	
έκών, έκούσα, έκόν, willing	ἐκ, ἐξ, out of (gen.)	
κλεινός, famous		

READING LESSON

1. ὁ τὸ σκόλιον εὐρὼν ἐκέλευς, ὅστις ἦν, τὸ μὲν ὑμαίνειν πρῶτον ὡς ἄριστον ὃν ὠνόμασεν ὀρθῶς, δεύτερον δ' εἶναι καλὸν, τρίτον δὲ πλουτεῖν, τοῦτ', ὅρας, ἔχρηξέ που· μετὰ τὴν ὑγίειαν γὰρ τὸ πλουτεῖν διαφέρει· καλὸς δὲ πεινῶν ἐστὶν αἰσχροὺς θηρίων.
2. Ζῆθον μὲν ἐλθόντ' ἁγνὸν ἐς Θήβης πέδον οἰκεῖν κέλευε· καὶ γὰρ ἀξιωτέρους παλωῦσιν, ὡς ἔοικε, τοὺς ἄρτους ἐκεῖ· ὁ δ' ὀξύπενος· τὸν δὲ μουσικώτατον κλεινὰς Ἀθήνας ἐκπερᾶν Ἀμφίονα

οὐ ῥᾶσ' αἰὲ πενωῶσι Κεκροσιδῶν κόροι
κάπτοντες αὔρας, ἐσθίουτες ἐλπιδας.¹

N.B.—These pieces should be learnt by heart. With the first may be read in revision the skolion referred to, p. 83 below.

CONVERSATION

1. τί εὔρεν ἐκείνος; τί ὀνομάζει πρῶτον ὡς ἄριστον ὄν; τί δὲ δεύτερον, τί τρίτον; ποῖόν τι ἐστι τὸ ὑγαίνειν; ποῖον δὲ τὸ πλουτεῖν; ποῖός ἐστιν καλὸς πενῶν; etc.

2. ποῖ ἐλθεῖν κελεύει τὸν Ζήθον· ἵνα τί ποιῇ; διὰ τί; ποῦ εἰσιν οἱ ἄρτοι ἄξιοι; τί δ' ἄξιον Ἀθήνησιν; ποῖ ἐλθεῖν κελεύει τὸν Ἀμφίωνα, etc.

3. ἄρ' ἔχεις βιβλίον; ἔχω δὴ (showing it). τί ποιεῖς; δίδωμί σοι αὐτό. καὶ ἐγὼ λαμβάνω μὲν, δίδωμι δέ σοι πάλιν. εὖ ποιεῖς, ὦ διδάσκαλε, καὶ λαμβάνω ἐκόν. Also in plural.

4. ἄρ' ἔχεις πέτασον; ἔχω δὴ. τί δὲ ποιεῖς; τίθημι ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς. So with ἰμάτιον, δίσκος—ἵσσημι χύμαι.

These may be varied by making one describe what another does.

THEME.—The best things in the world.

X

VOICES OF THE VERB

There are three Voices—Active, Middle, and Passive. The Middle and Passive have the same endings in most tenses, but

¹ Acc. plur. of ἐλπίς (see p. 56).

different in the Future and Aorist. Otherwise the Middle and Passive are to be distinguished by sense or construction.

The Middle Voice means that an action is done for oneself. Very rarely it is used of reflexive actions (those done to oneself), as λούομαι 'I wash myself,' but generally the active with the reflexive pronoun is used for this.

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE

	Present	Imperfect	Infinitive	Participle
Si.	1. λού-ο-μαι 2. λού-η, λού-ει 3. λού-ε-ται	ἐ-λού-ό-μην ἐ-λού-ου ἐ-λού-ε-το	λού-ε-σθαι	λού-ό-μενος, -η, -ον
Du.	2. λού-ε-σθον 3. λού-ε-σθον	ἐ-λού-ε-σθον ἐ-λού-έ-σθην		
Pl.	1. λού-ό-μεθα 2. λού-ε-σθε 3. λού-ο-νται	ἐ-λού-ό-μεθα ἐ-λού-ε-σθε ἐ-λού-ο-ντο		

The First Aorist makes ἐ-λού-σά-μην, ἐ-λού-σω, ἐ-λού-σατο, etc.

Note the 2nd sing.

a-stems		e-stems	
Present	Imperfect	Present	Imperfect
τίμωμαι τιμῶ τιμᾶται	ἐτιμώμην ἐτιμῶ ἐτιμᾶτο	ποιούμαι ποιῶ, ποιῇ ποιεῖται	ἐποιούμην ἐποιοῦ ἐποιεῖτο
τιμᾶσθον τιμᾶσθον	ἐτιμᾶσθον ἐτιμᾶσθην	ποιεῖσθον ποιεῖσθον	ἐποιεῖσθον ἐποιεῖσθην
τιμώμεθα τιμᾶσθε τιμῶνται	ἐτιμώμεθα ἐτιμᾶσθε ἐτιμῶντο	ποιούμεθα ποιεῖσθε ποιούνται	ἐποιούμεθα ἐποιεῖσθε ἐποιούντο
Infinitive. τιμᾶσθαι Participle. τιμώμενος		ποιεῖσθαι ποιούμενος	

o-stems

Present	Imperfect
δηλούμαι	ἐδηλούμην
δηλοῖ	ἐδηλοῦ
δηλοῦται	ἐδηλοῦτο
δηλοῦσθον	ἐδηλοῦσθον
δηλοῦσθον	ἐδηλοῦσθην
δηλούμεθα	ἐδηλούμεθα
δηλοῦσθε	ἐδηλοῦσθε
δηλοῦνται	ἐδηλοῦντο

Infinitive. δηλοῦσθαι
Participle. δηλούμενος

VOCABULARY

VERBS		
αἶρω, raise, lift	καθ-ήμι, let down	γῆ, land
ἀνα-σπῶ (-α-), pull up	καλῶ (-ε-), call, call upon	εὐχή, prayer
ἀνα-χωρῶ (-ε-), retire	κατα-λείπω, leave behind	θάλασσα, sea
ἀπο-σαλεύω, ride at anchor	κυρτοῦμαι (-ο-), belly out	θόρυβος, noise
γίγνομαι, aor. ἐγένε-μην, become	περι-άγω, pull round	ιστίον, sail
δια-θέω, run about ¹	πλέω, sail ¹	ιστός, mast
δοκῶ (-ε-), fut. δόξω, seem, think	τρέχω, θρέξω, run	κάλως, rope (see p. 91)
ἔλκω, pull, draw	χαίρω, rejoice	κεραία, yardarm
εὐφημῶ (-ε-), utter words of good omen, pray fairly (sometimes to be silent)		κυβερνήτης, helmsman, pilot
		ναύτης, sailor
		ῥμος, anchorage
		παιᾶνισμός, chanting of the paean, or solemn song; sailors' chanty
		Lat. <i>animus</i>)

¹ ε-verbs which are disyllables uncontracted, as πλέω, only contract those forms where two ε's come together: πλέω, πλέεις, πλέει, πλέετον, πλέετον, πλέομεν, πλέετε, πλέουσι(ν). The same is true of them when compounded: δια-θέω etc.

ADJECTIVES	ADVERBS	κᾶτω, below νῦν, now ὥς, ὥσπερ, as though ὥς, prep. with acc. to, used of persons ὥς, exclamatory re- lative, how!
πλοῖον, vessel πλοῦς, voyage	αἰεί, αἰεί, always ἄνω, above ἔτι, still, yet ἤδη, already εὐθὺς, straightway κατὰ μικρόν, little by little κατὰ τὸ πλοῖον, about the ship	
αἰσιος, prosperous, lucky ὅμοιος, like οὖριος, favourable σφοδρός, strong, violent		

READING LESSON

I. ἔχαιρον τὸ πρῶτον, ὅρων τὴν θάλατταν, ὅντος ἐν τῷ ῥμφ ἔτι τοῦ πλοίου. ὥς δ' ἔδοξε οὖριος εἶναι πρὸς ἀναγωγὴν ὁ ἄνεμος, θόρυβος ἦν εὐθὺς κατὰ τὸ πλοῖον, τῶν ναυτῶν διαθείοντων, τοῦ κυβερνήτου κελεύοντος, ἐλκομένων τῶν κάλων· ἡ κεραία περιήγετο, τὸ ιστίον καθέτετο, τὸ πλοῖον ἀπεσάλευε, τὰς ἀγκύρας ἀνέσπων, ὁ ῥμος κατελείπετο· τὴν γῆν ὀρώμεν ἀπὸ τοῦ πλοίου κατὰ μικρὸν ἀναχωροῦσαν, ὥσπερ αὐτὴν πλέουσιν. παιανισμὸς ἦν καὶ εὐχή, θεοὺς δ' ἐκάλουν, εὐφημοῦντες αἴσιον τὸν πλοῦν γενέσθαι· ὁ ἄνεμος ἤρετο σφοδρότερον, τὸ ιστίον ἐκυρτοῦτο καὶ ἔτρεχε τὸ πλοῖον ἤδη.

2. τὸ λεγόμενον τοῦτ' ἐστὶ νῦν· τάνω¹ κᾶτω, τὰ κᾶτω δ' ἄνω.

3. ὥς αἰεὶ τὸν ὅμοιον ἄγει θεὸς ὥς τὸν ὅμοιον.

SYNTAX RULE, 12.—The adjective αὐτός is used in the following way:—

(a) Agreeing with a noun it means 'self': αὐτὸς λέγω 'I say it myself'; κτείνουσι τὸν ἄνθρωπον αὐτόν 'they kill the man himself'.

(b) Reflexive in the compound ἑαυτόν, etc.: αὐτὸς παῖεῖ ἑαυτόν 'he himself strikes himself'.

(c) With article it means, 'the (self) same': ὁ αὐτὸς ἄνθρωπος 'the same man.'

¹ τάνω=τὰ ἄνω.

SYNTAX RULE, 13.—Words meaning 'like,' or 'the same,' take the dative: οἷος ἐστὶν ὁ αὐτὸς ἐκείνῳ 'this man is the same as that.'

CONVERSATION LESSON

1. Tell the story in the present tense, and in the plural.
2. The usual question and answer, varying tense and person.
3. τί λέγεται; τὰ ἄνω κάτω εἶναι λέγεται. τί δ' ἄλλο; τὰ κάτω ἄνω εἶναι, καὶ τοῦτο λέγεται. ἄρα ταῦτό ἐστι τοῦτ' ἐκείνῳ; οὐ ταῦτό, ἀλλ' ὅμοιον.
4. τίς ἄγει; τίς δ' ἄγεται; ποῖ δ' ἄγεται ὁ ὅμοιος; πότε δέ;

THEME.—The ship setting sail.

XI

PRESENT MIDDLE AND PASSIVE

	<i>Imperative</i>	<i>Subjunctive</i>	<i>Optative</i>
Sing. 1.		λῦ-ωμαι	λῦ-οίμην
2.	λῦ-ου	λῦ-ῃ	λῦ-οιο
3.	λῦ-έσθω	λῦ-ῃται	λῦ-οιτο
Dual 2.	λῦ-εσθον	λῦ-ησθον	λῦ-οισθον
3.	λῦ-έσθων	λῦ-ησθον	λῦ-οίσθην
Plur. 1.		λῦ-ώμεθα	λῦ-οίμεθα
2.	λῦ-εσθε	λῦ-ησθε	λῦ-οισθε
3.	λῦ-έσθων	λῦ-ωνται	λῦ-οιντο

The strong (second) aorist middle is conjugated in the same way:—

γενοῦ γένωμαι γενοίμην γενέσθαι γενόμενος
Note accents in γενοῦ and γενέσθαι.

WEAK (FIRST) AORIST MIDDLE

a-Aorist

	<i>Indicative</i>	<i>Imperative</i>	<i>Subjunctive</i>
Sing. 1.	ἐ-λῦσ-άμην		λῦσ-ωμαι
2.	ἐ-λῦσ-ω	λῦσ-αι	λῦσ-ῃ, etc.
3.	ἐ-λῦσ-ατο	λῦσ-άσθω	
Dual 2.	ἐ-λῦσ-ασθον	λῦσ-ασθον	<i>Optative</i>
3.	ἐ-λῦσ-άσθην	λῦσ-άσθων	λῦσ-αίμην
Plur. 1.	ἐ-λῦσ-άμεθα		λῦσ-αιο, etc.
2.	ἐ-λῦσ-ασθε	λῦσ-ασθε	
3.	ἐ-λῦσ-αντο	λῦσ-άσθων	
	<i>Infim.</i>		<i>Part.</i>
	λῦσασθαι		λῦσάμενος

NEUTER NOUNS IN -μα

stem -ματ-

Sing. N.V.A.	σῶμα, body	Dual σώματε	Plur. σώματα
	G. σώματος		{ σωμάτων
	D. σώματι	σώματων	{ σώμασι(ν)

These are very common; many of them are the abstract nouns from verb stems, as πρᾶγμα from πράττω.

NEUTER NOUNS IN -ος

stem -εσ-

Sing. N.V.A.	γένος, family, stock, race, kind
G.	γένους
D.	γένει
Dual N.V.A.	γένει
G.D.	γενῶν
Plur. N.V.A.	γένη
G.	γενῶν
D.	γένεσι(ν)

Adjectives compounded with εσ-stems are thus declined:—

		stem εὐγενέσ-	
		M.F.	N.
Sing.	N.	εὐγενής, noble	εὐγενές
	V.	εὐγενές	εὐγενές
	A.	εὐγενῇ	εὐγενές
	G.	εὐγενοῦς	
Dual	N.V.A.	εὐγενεῖ	
	G.D.	εὐγενοῦν	
Plur.	N.V.A.	εὐγενεῖς	εὐγενῇ
	G.	εὐγενῶν	
	D.	εὐγενέσσι(ν)	

These cases all end like γένος except N.V.A. sing., N. plur. masc. The accents differ.

Comparison:—

εὐγενέσ-τερος εὐγενέσ-τατος

Proper names compounded with these stems are thus declined:—

N. V. A. G. D.	Σωκράτης
	Σώκρατες (note accent)
	Σωκράτη (or Σωκράτην)
	Σωκράτους
	Σωκράτει

A common word τριήρης, 'trireme,' follows the same type (voc. τριήρες or τριήρης).

SYNTAX RULE, 14.—Besides the constructions given in Rule 9 (p. 32), purpose may also be expressed by ὥς with the Future Participle (as ἔλεγεν ὥς βλάψων 'he spoke with a view to hurt'); or sometimes by ὥστε with Infinitive.

VOCABULARY

VERBS			
ἀκμάζω, be in one's prime, be ripe	πατῶ (-ε-), tread	ποτόν, drink	
ἀμελῶ(-ε-), disregard	πλέκω, weave	πρόβατον, sheep	
ἀπο-τείνω, stretch, extend	τρυνῶ (-α-), pluck fruit, take the vintage	σπάργανα, τῶ, swad- dling-clothes	
ἀπο-τρυνῶ, see τρυνῶ	φέρω, carry, bear	σταφυλή, cluster, bunch, grapes	
ἀπο-φέρω, carry off, take away		τομή, cutting	
βαστάζω, lift, carry	Nouns		
γενόμενος, aor. part. of γίγνομαι, γενή- σομαι, ἐγενόμην, become	ἀγρός, field, country (cp. <i>ager</i>)	τροφή, food	
ἐγ χέω, pour in	αἶξ, αἶγός, goat	τρυγγος, vintage	
ἐκ-καθαίρω, cleanse	ἄμπελος, ἡ, vine	φάος, τό, light	
ἐμ-βάλλω, put in	ἄρριχος, basket	ὠφέλεια, help	
ἐπ-είγω, push on, press	γλεύκος, τό, must, new wine		
ἐπι-σκευάζω, prepare	δρεπάνη, sickle	ADJECTIVES	
έρπω, creep, go	κιττός, ivy	ἀλλήλους (pl.), ἀλλήλω (du.), each other	
ἐφ-ίκοιτο, aor. opt. of ἐφικνοῦμαι, ἐφ- ίζομαι, ἐφίκομην, reach	κλήμα, τό, tendril, branch	ἔουνος, containing wine	
θλίβω, crush	Δέσβος, ἡ, Lesbos	ξηρός, dry	
μέλει, impers. with dat. pers. and gen. of thing, care for	ληνός, ἡ, wine-vat, treading-vat	μετέωρος, high, up- lifted, raised	
μετα-δίδωμι, share	λίθος, stone	παλαιός, old	
παρα-σκευάζω, pre- pare	λύγος, ἡ, <i>agnus</i> <i>castus</i> , withy	ταπεινός, low	
	οἶνος, wine (cp. <i>vinum</i>)		
	ὀπώρα, autumn, fruit	ADVERBS, ETC.	
	πίθος, wine-jar	ἄρτι, just, lately	
		ἤδη, already	
		ἔνα, in order that	
		νύκτωρ, by night	

READING LESSON

Vintage

I. Form the Imperative Subjunctive and Optative Middle of verbs in the Vocabulary.

2. ἦδη δ' ὁπώρας ἀκμαζούσης καὶ ἐπείγοντος τοῦ τρυγητοῦ, πᾶς ἦν κατὰ τοὺς ἀγρούς ἐν ἔργῳ· ὁ μὲν ληνοὺς ἐπεσκεύαζεν· ὁ δὲ πλίθους ἐξεκάθαιρεν· ὁ δὲ ἀρρίχους ἔπλεκεν· ἔμελέ τινη δρεπάνης μικρᾶς ἐς σταφυλῶν τομήν, καὶ ἐτέρῳ λίθου ἵνα θλίψαι τὰ ἔνιουα τῶν σταφυλῶν, καὶ ἄλλῳ λύγρου ξηρᾶς ἵνα ὑπὸ φάους νύκτωρ τὸ γλεῦκος φέροιτο. ἀμελήσαντες οὖν καὶ ὁ Δάφνης καὶ ἡ Χλόη τῶν προβάτων καὶ τῶν αἰγῶν, ὠφέλειαν ἀλλήλοις μεταδίδωσαν. ὁ μὲν ἐβάσταζεν ἐν ἀρρίχοις σταφυλᾶς, καὶ ἐπάτει ταῖς ληνοῖς ἐμβαλῶν, καὶ εἰς τοὺς πλίθους ἔφερε τὸν οἶνον. ἡ δὲ τροφὴν παρεσκεύαζε τοῖς τρυγῶσι, καὶ ἐνέχει ποτὸν αὐτοῖς πρεσβύτερον οἶνον, καὶ τῶν ἀμπέλων τὰς ταπεινότερας ἀπετρίγα. πᾶσα γὰρ ἡ κατὰ τὴν Λέσβον ἀμπελος ταπεινὴ, οὐ μετέωρος, καὶ κάτω τὰ κλήματα ἀποτείνει, ἔρπουσα ὥσπερ κιττός· καὶ παιδίον ἂν ἐφίκειτο σταφυλῆς ἄρτι ἐκ σπαργάνων γενόμενον.

Conversation Lesson on the above as usual, using active and passive constructions.

XII

FUTURE MIDDLE AND PASSIVE

	<i>Middle</i>	<i>Passive</i>
Sing. 1.	λύ-σομαι	λυ-θήσομαι
2.	λύ-ση, λῑσει	λυ-θήσῃ, -ει
3.	λύ-σεται	λυ-θήσεται
Dual 2.	λύ-σεσθον	λυ-θήσεσθον
3.	λύ-σεσθον	λυ-θήσεσθον
Plur. 1.	λύ-σομεθα	λυ-θήσομεθα
2.	λύ-σεσθε	λυ-θήσεσθε
3.	λύ-σονται	λυ-θήσονται

Optative, Infinitive, and Participle [but no Subj.] are formed in the same way as in the present :—

λυσοίμην	λύσεσθαι	λυσόμενος
λυθησοίμην	λυθήσεσθαι	λυθησόμενος

SYNTAX RULE, 15.—The fut. opt. is never used except in Oblique to represent the Fut. Indic. of Recta in Historic Sequence. Thus: λύσω:—ἐλέγεν ὅτι λύσω.

VOWEL STEMS IN ι AND υ

	ἡ πόλις <i>stem πολι-</i>	ὁ πῆχυς <i>stem πηχυ-</i>	ὁ ἰχθύς <i>stem ἰχθύ-</i> ¹
Sing.			
N.	πόλις, city	πῆχυς, forearm,	ἰχθύς, fish
V.	πόλι	πῆχυν	ἰχθύ
A.	πόλιν	πῆχυν	ἰχθύν
G.	πόλεως	πήχεως	ἰχθύος
D.	πόλει	πήχει	ἰχθύι
Du. N.V.A.	πόλει	πήχει	ἰχθύει
G.D.	πολέων	πηχέων	ἰχθύων
Plur.			
N.V.	πόλεις	πήχεις	ἰχθύες
A.	πόλεις	πήχεις	ἰχθύας, ἰχθύς
G.	πόλεων	πήχεων	ἰχθύων
D.	πόλεσι(ν)	πήχεσι(ν)	ἰχθύσι(ν)

ἰχθύς is the commoner type of υ-stem.

SO NEUTER

Sing. ἄστν, ἄστεως, 'city,' etc. | δάκρυ, δάκρυος, 'tear'
Plur. ἄστυ | δάκρυα

SYNTAX RULE, 16.—Extent of time or space is denoted by the accusative; point of time or space by the dative.

SYNTAX RULE, 17.—Acts or states which extend from the past into the present are expressed by the present tense: as

¹ ἰχθύς has ῑ in disyllabic cases, ῑ in others.

δέκα ἔτη νοσῶ 'I have been ill for ten years.' So in Latin:
decem annos laboro.

VOCABULARY

VERBS	NOUNS	ADJECTIVES
ἀν-έρομαι, ask ἀνοηταίνω, be sense- less, foolish	ἀβουλία, foolishness ἀριστοκρατία, aristocracy	ἐλεύθερος, free ἕτερος, one or other of two
γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι, εἰγενόμεν, become δια-φθείρω, perf. διέ- φθορα, destroy	γυνή, γυναικός, woman (<i>irreg.</i>) δημοκρατία, democ- racy	θεωρικός, connected with a θεωρία or public show
δρῶ (-α-), do θῶ, sacrifice νομίζω, think ὀρῶ (-α-), see	ἐλευθέρια, τὰ, a sacrifice in thanks- giving for freedom	παντοδαπός, from all sources, of all kinds
κατ-έχω, restrain ξενίζω, entertain (<i>as</i> <i>guest</i>) from ξένος	κύκλος, circle ξένος, stranger, guest	συν-άπας, all together (σύν + ἅπας, a <i>strong form of πᾶς</i>)
πυνθάνομαι, πυν- σομαι, ἐπυθόμην, ask, learn	ὄλυμπία, Olympia ὄνομα, τό, name	ADVERBS
σύν-εμι, be with ταράττω, confuse, disturb	πόλις, city σκηνή, stage	αὐτίκα, at once, for example εἶεν, well then, so be it (<i>note the aspiration</i>)
ὑπο-κρούω, object, in- terrupt, break in	φόρος, tribute χρόνος, time χωρίον, place	ἐκεῖ, there ἐνθάδε, here ἐνταῦθα, here ἔπειτα, then, next after ὅτε, when (<i>rel.</i>) σχεδόν, almost τάχα, perhaps

READING LESSON

1. ἐγὼ δ' ὄνομα τὸ μὲν¹ καθ' ἐκάστην αὐτίκα
λέξω, συνάπασαι δ' εἰς² παντοδαπαὶ πόλεις,
αἱ νῦν ἀνοηταίνουσι πολλὴν ἤδη χρόνον.

¹ The neuter article may be prefixed to any adverbial phrase, making the whole adverbial.

τὸ καθ' ἐκάστην is contrasted with συνάπασαι by the particles μὲν and δέ. It is an adverbial phrase, meaning 'one by one,' the same as καθ' ἐκάστην.

τάχ' ἂν τις ὑποκρούσειεν ὅτι ποτ' ἐνθάδε
νῦν εἰσι κἀνέροιντο· παρ' ἐμοῦ πεύσεται.¹
τὸ χωρίον μὲν γὰρ τόδ' ἐστὶ πᾶν κύκλῳ
'Ολυμπία, τηρδι² δὲ τὴν σκηνὴν ἐκεῖ
σκηνὴν ὅραν θεωρικὴν νομίζετε.

εἶέν. τί οὖν ἐνταῦθα δρώσιν αἱ πόλεις;
ἐλευθέρι' ἀφίκοντο θύσουσαί ποτε,
ὅτε τῶν φόρων ἐγένοντ'³ ἐλεύθεραι σχεδόν.
κᾶπειτ' ἀπ' ἐκείνης ἡμέρας διέφθορεν⁴
αὐτὰς ξενίζουσ' ἡμέραν ἐξ ἡμέρας
'Αβουλία κατέχουσα πολλὴν ἤδη χρόνον.
γυναῖκε⁵ δ' αὐτὰς δύο ταράττετόν τινα
ἀεὶ συνουῖσαι· Δημοκρατία θατέρα⁶
ὄνομ' ἐστίν, ἀλλ' Ἀριστοκρατία θατέρα.

EXERCISE

I. Conjugate the Moods of the Future Middle and Passive of ταράττω, ὑποκρούω; and of the Fut. Middle of πυνθάνομαι, γίγνομαι, θύω.

(Other verbs may be chosen from the earlier vocabularies.)

2. τίς πεύσεται; ἐγὼ πεύσομαι. τί δὲ πεύσῃ;
πεύσομαι ὅτι ποτ' εἰσὶν ἐνθάδε αἱ πόλεις. ποῦ δέ
εἰσὶν; ἐνταῦθα ἐν κύκλῳ εἰσὶν αἱ πόλεις. τί δὲ
χωρίον ἐστίν; 'Ολυμπίαν εἶναι νόμιζε δὴ. τί δρώσιν
ἐν 'Ολυμπίᾳ; . . . διὰ τί θύσουσιν; . . . τίς ξενίζει
αὐτάς; τίς ταράττει; . . . τί δρᾷ ἡ 'Αβουλία; etc.

¹ Fut. of πυνθάνομαι.

² -ῖ may be added for emphasis to all forms of the demonstrative pronouns, eliding a final -ε: δδε + ῖ = δδεῖ.

³ Aor. of γίγνομαι. ⁴ Perfect of διαφθείρω. ⁵ Dual of γυνή (see p. 57).

⁶ Any form of the article which ends in a vowel may contract with the ε- of ἕτερος, the compound being aspirated: ὁ ἕτερος = ἄτερος, ἡ ἕτερα = ἄτέρα, τὸ ἕτερον = θάτερον. Forms with consonant ending of course cannot contract (τὴν ἕτεραν for example).

XIII

εἰμί, 'I am'

	<i>Imperative</i>	<i>Subjunctive</i>	<i>Optative</i>
Sing. 1.		ῶ	εῖην
2.	ῖσθι	ῆς	εῖης
3.	ῆστω	ῆ	εῖη
Dual 2.	ῆστων	ῆτων	εῖτων
3.	ῆστων	ῆτων	εῖτην
Plur. 1.		ῶμεν	εἴμεν
2.	ῆσθε	ῆτε	εἴτε
3.	ῆστων	ῶσι(ν)	εἴεν

AORIST PASSIVE

	<i>Indicative</i>	<i>Imperative</i>	<i>Subjunctive</i>	<i>Optative</i>
Sing. 1.	ἐ-λύ-θη-ν		λυ-θῶ	λυ-θείην
2.	ἐ-λύ-θη-ς	λύ-θη-τι ¹	λυ-θῇ-ς	λυ-θείης
3.	ἐ-λύ-θη	λυ-θή-τω	λυ-θῇ	λυ-θείη
Dual 2.	ἐ-λύ-θη-τον	λύ-θη-τον	λυ-θῇ-τον	λυ-θείτον
3.	ἐ-λυ-θή-την	λυ-θή-των	λυ-θῇ-των	λυ-θείτην
Plur. 1.	ἐ-λύ-θη-μεν		λυ-θῶ-μεν	λυ-θείμεν
2.	ἐ-λύ-θη-τε	λύ-θη-τε	λυ-θῇ-τε	λυ-θείτε
3.	ἐ-λύ-θη-σαν	λυ-θέ-ντων	λυ-θῶ-σι(ν)	λυ-θείεν

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Participle</i>
λυ-θῆ-ναι	λυ-θείς, -είσα, -έν

N.B.—The endings of the Aorist Passive are not like the passive endings of the present stem. The endings of the

¹ The original ending was -θι, as in βῆθι, γνῶθι; but it became -τι by dissimilation, to avoid the double aspirate -θη-θι.

Subjunctive and Optative are the same as the whole forms of the Subjunctive and Optative of the verb *to be*, with *θ* prefixed, and may be easily remembered by them.

N.B.—Contracted stems lengthen the stem-character (making η, η, ω):—

ἐ-τιμή-θην ἐ-ποιή-θην ἐ-δουλώ-θην

The strong aorist forms drop the *θ* of the ending, but are otherwise the same: as from κόπτω—ἐ-κόπ-ην, κόπ-ηθι, κοπ-ῶ, κοπ-είην, κοπ-ῆναι, κοπ-είς.

Exactly similar are a number of active strong aorists of which an example or two may be given:—

βαίνω: ἔ-βη-ν, βῆ-θι, βῶ, βαίνην, βῆς βάσῃ βάν (with *a* for *e* all through);

γινώσκω: ἔ-γνω-ν, γνῶ-θι, γνῶ, γινώην, γνῶς γνόσῃ γνόν (with *o* for *e* all through);

διδράσκω (defective): ἔ-δρᾱ-ν, δρῶ, δράίην (with *a*);

φύω (defective): ἔ-φῦ-ν, φύω.

SYNTAX RULE, 18.—Compound negatives following a simple negative strengthen it, as:—οὐχ ὁρᾷ οὐδέις οὐδεπώποτε 'no one ever sees at all.' (The simple negative must be separated from the rest.) If the order be reversed, two negatives cancel, as:—οὐδέις οὐχ ὁρᾷ 'no one fails to see.'

SYNTAX RULE, 19.—Verbs implying knowledge or perception take a participle in the predicate instead of an infinitive: οἶδα ὦν 'I know that I am,' οἶδά σ' ὄντα 'I know that you are.' Such are: αἰσθάνομαι 'perceive,' ἀκούω 'hear,' εὑρίσκω 'find,' μανθάνω 'learn,' μέμνημαι 'remember,' οἶδα 'know,' ὁρῶ 'see.'

VOCABULARY

VERBS			
ἀπο-θνήσκω, -θανού-μαι, ἀπ-έθανον, die	μαί, recognise, learn to know	μαί, be able	(con-jugated δύνη, δύναται, etc., like τίθεμαι, but with the root -α all through)
βούλομαι, βουλήσο-μαι, wish	διδῶμι, δώσω, ἔδωκα, (δός, δῶ, δότην, δοῖναι, δός), give		
γινώσκω, γνῶσο-	δύναμαι, δυνήσομαι,		

ἐπιτιμῶ (-α-), blame εὐρίσκω, εὐρίσσω, find θεραπεύω, tend, at- tend	συν-τάττωμαι, bar- gain, make a com- pact ὑγιαίνω, be well φωνῶ, speak	συμφορά, misfortune σχολαστικός, pedant, student τρυφή, luxury φθόνος, hate, envy
κατα-λείπω, leave (λείψω, ἔλιπον, or pass. ἔλιπην or ἐλείφθην)	NOUNS	ADJECTIVES
λαλῶ (-ε-), talk, chatter	ἐνόχλησις, annoy- ance	μύριοι, ten thousand μυρίοι, countless οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, none (οὐδέ + εἰς)
νοσῶ (-ε-), be ill	ἐπὶ ἥρεια, insult	
πάσχω, πείσομαι, ἐπαθόν, suffer, ex- perience	ἱατρός, physician ἱερεῖον, victim	
πείθω, πείσω, ἐπιθόν, persuade	καιρός, right time, nick of time	
πίνω, πίομαι, ἔπιον, drink	λίθος, stone	ADVERBS, ETC.
πλουτῶ (-ε-), be rich	μισθός, pay, reward	ἔπειτα, then
προσ-αγορεύω, ad- dress	μῖσος, τό, hate, hate- ful thing	εὐθύς, straightway
σιτῶ (-ε-), feed	Νιόβη, Niobe	μή, particle used in oaths, by (acc.)
συμ-παθῶ (-ε-), feel with, sympathise	οὐσῖα, property	οὐδεπώποτε, never
	πράγμα, τό, thing; in pl. sometimes	ὅταν = ὅτε + ἄν
	trouble	ὑπό (gen.), by, by reason of

READING EXERCISE

1. ἀεὶ τὸ πλουτεῖν συμφοράς πολλὰς ἔχει,
φθόνον τ' ἐπηρεῖαν τε καὶ μῖσος πολὺ,
πράγματα δὲ πολλὰ κἀνοχλήσεις μυρίας.
ἔπειτα μετὰ ταῦτ' εὐθὺς εὐρέθη θανών,¹
ἄλλους καταλείψας εἰς τρυφὴν τὴν οὐσίαν.
2. λίθον γενέσθαι τὴν Νιόβην, μὰ τοὺς θεούς,
οὐδέ ποτ' ἐπείσθην, οὐδὲ νῦν πεισθήσομαι
ὡς τοῦτ' ἐγένετ' ἄνθρωπος· ὑπὸ δὲ τῶν κακῶν
οὐδὲν λαλήσαι δυναμένη πρὸς οὐδένα,
προσηγορεύθη, διὰ τὸ μὴ φωνεῖν, λίθος.

¹ Aor. of θνήσκω. See Syntax Rule, 19.

3. στρατιῶτα, κοῦκ ἄνθρωπε, καὶ σιτούμενε
ὥσπερ ἱερεῖον, ἵν' ὅταν ᾗ καιρός, τυχῆς.¹
4. ἐκ τοῦ παθεῖν γίγνωσκε καὶ τὸ συμπαθεῖν.
καὶ σοὶ γὰρ ἄλλος συμπαθήσεται παθών.
5. Σχολαστικός νοσῶν συνετάξατο τῷ ἱατρῷ, εἰ
θεραπευθεῖη, μισθὸν δώσειν.² ὡς οὖν οἶνον πίνοντι
αὐτῷ ἐπέτιμα ἡ γυνή, "βούλει δὲ σὺ," ἔφη, "ὑγιαίνοντα
με τῷ ἱατρῷ δοῦναι³ τὸν μισθόν";

EXERCISE

1. Conjugate the tenses of the Aorist and Future
Passive from ἐπιτιμῶ, θεραπεύω, πείθω, πλουτῶ, σιτῶ,
τάττω, φωνῶ.
2. Conversation upon the reading lesson, e.g. τί
ἔχει τὸ πλουτεῖν; τί γίγνεται θανόντος τοῦ πλουσίου;
τίνι καταλείψει τὴν οὐσίαν; πρὸς τί; τί συνετάξατο
ὁ Σχολαστικός; . . . ποῖος τις ἐστὶν ὁ στρατιώτης;

XIV

PERFECT TENSE: REDUPLICATION

Reduplication has three forms:—

- (1) If the stems begin with a consonant (except ρ), followed
by a vowel or by λ, μ, ν, ρ (liquids and nasals), prefix the first
consonant with ε, adding the proper endings.

λέ-ω λέ-λυ-κα
θραύ-ω τέ-θραυ-κα

N.B.—Aspirates (χ, θ, φ) are reduplicated by their unvoiced
sounds, κ, τ, π.

¹ Aor. Pass. of θύω, ἐτύθη for ἐτύθην to avoid the double aspirate.

² Fut. Infin. of δίδωμι. ³ Aor. Infin. of δίδωμι.

(2) If the stem begins with two or more consonants (except as above), or with a double consonant (ξ ξ, ψ), or with ρ, prefix ἐ- (doubling the ρ).

πται-ω ἔ-πται-κα
ψαύ-ω ἔ-ψαυ-κα
ῥῖπ-τω ἔ-ρριφα

(3) If the stem begins with a vowel, augment as for the imperfect:—

ἄγγελ-λω ἤγγελ-κα

ACTIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Pluperfect</i>	
Sing 1. λέ-λυ-κα	ἐ-λε-λύ-κη	λελύκω, -κης, etc.
2. λέ-λυ-κα-ς	ἐ-λε-λύ-κη-ς	OPTATIVE
3. λέ-λύ-κει(ν)	ἐ-λε-λύ-κει(ν)	λελύκοιμι, -οις, etc.
Dual 2. λε-λύ-κα-τον	ἐ-λε-λύ-κει-τον	INFINITIVE
3. λε-λύ-κα-τον	ἐ-λε-λυ-κει-την	λελυκέναι
Plur. 1. λε-λύ-κα-μεν	ἐ-λε-λύ-κει-μεν	PARTICIPLE
2. λε-λύ-κα-τε	ἐ-λε-λύ-κει-τε	
3. λε-λύ-κᾱσι(ν)	ἐ-λε-λύ-κει-σαν -κει-σαν	

Contracted verbs lengthen the stem-character as for future and aorist (α-stems and ε-stems have η, ο-stems ω):—

τε-τίμη-κα πε-ποίη-κα δε-δούλω-κα

There are two Perfects, as two Aorists: one, called the Strong or Second Perfect, being formed straight from the Strong Root. Very few verbs have both, and when they do, the two usually differ in meaning: the strong perfect being intransitive.

Example:—

γίγνομαι: γέγον-α, γέγονας, etc. γεγόνᾱσι(ν)

PERFECT PARTICIPLE ACTIVE

<i>stem</i>	λελυκοτ	λελυκυια	λελυκοτ
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing. N.	λελυκώς	λελυκυῖα	λελυκός
A.	λελυκότα	λελυκυῖαν	λελυκός
G.	λελυκότος	λελυκυῖας	λελυκότος
D.	λελυκότι	λελυκυῖᾱ	λελυκότι
Dual N.A.	λελυκότε	λελυκυῖᾱ	λελυκότε
G.D.	λελυκότων	λελυκυῖαιν	λελυκότων
Plur. N.	λελυκότες	λελυκυῖαι	λελυκότα
A.	λελυκότας	λελυκυῖās	λελυκότα
G.	λελυκότων	λελυκυῖων	λελυκότων
D.	λελυκόσι(ν)	λελυκυῖαις	λελυκόσι(ν)

The principal parts of a Verb are: Present, Future, Aorist, and Perfect—λύω, λύσω, ἐλύσα, ἐλύκα.

The paradigm of a given tense consists of the first form of each mood in the conjugate scheme, as: ἐλύσα λύσον λύσω λύσαιμι λύσαι λύσας. These are also called Cognate Forms.

EXERCISE

Form and conjugate the Perfect from:—

παύω, check	πορεύω, transport	παιδεύω, instruct
κελεύω, bid	πιστεύω, believe	ἱκετεύω, beseech
κλῆύω, shut	κωλύω, hinder	στεφανῶ (-ο-), crown
θύω, sacrifice	φυτεύω, plant	στερῶ (-ε-), deprive

STEMS IN -ν: THIRD DECLENSION

Some of these stems have a long vowel throughout, some a short vowel.

Sing.	N.V.	stem ελλην	
		"Ελλην, Greek	ό λιμήν, harbour
A.	G.	D.	λιμένα
			λιμένος
			λιμένι
Dual N.V.A.	G.D.	D.	λιμέρε
			λιμένον
			λιμένες
Plur.	A.	G.	λιμένας
			λιμένων
			λιμένσι(ν)

So δελφίς 'dolphin,' δελφίνος, d. pl. δελφῖσι(ν). Similarly these stems in -ων- and -ον-:—

λειμών 'meadow,' λειμώνος, λειμῶσι(ν).
γειτών 'neighbour,' γειτόνος, γειτόσι(ν).

OTHER STEMS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

The declension of other stems is similar; the genitive case will show whether the vowel be long or short. Thus:—

ό θήρ 'beast,' θηρός, θηρσί(ν)—(ρ-stem).
ό ρήτωρ 'orator,' ρήτορος, ρήτορσι(ν)—(ρ-stem).
ό ἅλς 'salt,' ἁλός, ἁλσί(ν)—(the only λ-stem).
ό, ἡ αἶξ 'goat,' αἰγός, αἰγί(ν)—(guttural stem).
ό γούψ 'vulture,' γυψός, γυψί(ν)—(labial stem).
ό, ἡ φυγάς 'fugitive,' φυγάδος, φυγάσι(ν)—(dental stem).
ό θής 'serf,' θητός, θησί(ν)—(dental stem). Like this are declined all the abstract nouns in -της formed from adjectives: as ἡ χρηστότης 'honesty,' χρηστότης.

IRREGULAR NOUNS (THIRD DECLENSION)

N. Ζεύς, cp. Iūp-piter (for Iovs-)

V. Ζεῦ

A. Δία

G. Διός

D. Διί

ή ναῦς, 'ship'		ή γραιὺς, 'old woman'		ή γυνή, 'woman'	
	stem ναυ	stem γραι	stem γυναικ		
Sing.					
N.	ναῦς	γραιὺς	γυνή		
V.	ναῦ	γραιῦ	γύναι		
A.	ναῦν	γραιὺν	γυναικα		
G.	νεώς	γραιῶς	γυναικός		
D.	νηΐ	γραιῖ	γυναικί		
Du.N.V.A.	νηε	γραιε	γυναικε		
G.D.	νεοῖν	γραιῶν	γυναικῶν		
Plur.					
N.V.	νηες	γραιε	γυναικες		
A.	ναῦς	γραιὺς	γυναικας		
G.	νεῶν	γραιῶν	γυναικῶν		
D.	ναυσί(ν)	γραιυστ(ν)	γυναιξί(ν)		

VOCABULARY

VERBS

ἔδω (αἰδῶ), ἔσω, ἦσα, sing, crow	κατ-ορύττω, -ορύξω, etc., dig down, bury, plant	αὐλῶν, ὁ, a hollow
ἀκούω, ἀκούομαι, ἤκουσα, ἀκήκοα, hear	κλῶ (-α-), κλάσω, ἔκλασα, pluck, break off	βοῦδον, ox, cow, dimin. of βοῦς
ἀνα-φέρω, uplift	λαμβάνω, λήψομαι, ἔλαβον, εἴληφα, take	βουκόλος, herdsman
ἀρῶ (-ο-), ἀρόσω, ἡροσα, plough	λικμῶ (-α-), winnow	γαλήνη, calm
βοῶ (-α-), βοήσω, ἐβόησα, cry out	νέμω, tend (<i>cattle, etc.</i>)	γείτων, -ονος (ὁ, ἡ), neighbour
δέχομαι, δέξομαι, ἐδέξαμην, receive	οἶδα (οἶσθα, οἶδε), know	γυνή, γυναῖκός, woman
δοκῶ (-ε-), δόξω, ἔδοξα, δεδόκηκα, think, seem (δοκεῖ, <i>impers.</i> it seems good)	ὀρῶ (-α-), ὄψομαι, εἶδον, ἑώρακα, ὠφθην, see	κελευστής, coxswain
δόξ, 2nd sing. <i>imperat. aor. act. of</i> δίδωμι	πλέω, πλείομαι, πέπλευσα, sail	κόπη, oar
δρῶ (-α-), δράσω, ἔδρασα, δέερακα, do	συρίζω, whistle, play on pipes	μάρτυς, μάρτυρος, (cp. <i>martyr</i>)
εἶωθα (<i>perf. with pres. meaning</i>), be wont or used	τρέφω, θρέψω, ἔθρεψα, τέτροφα, feed, rear	μιμητής, imitator
ἐκ-πίπτω, aor. ἐξ-έπεσον, fall out, be cast or sent ashore	ὑπερ-βάλλω, surpass	ναύτης, sailor
ἐπείγω, urge (<i>impf. ἡπειγον</i>); ἐπέγομαι, hasten	ὑπóκειμαι, lie beneath	ὄργανον, instrument
ἐρέτω, row	φθέγγομαι, φθέγγομαι, utter a voice or sound	πέδιον, plain
ἐσθίω, ἔδομαι, ἔφαγον, ἐθήδοκα, eat		πρόβατον, sheep
ἡττῶ (-α-), ἡτῶ, etc., overcome		σίτος, corn
		τράγος, he-goat
		φυτὸν, plant
		χορός, body of dancers or singers
		ψδῆ, song

ADVERBS

ἐρρωμένος, strongly	αὐλῶν, ὁ, a hollow
ἐν φ (χρόνῳ), while	βοῦδον, ox, cow, dimin. of βοῦς
ἰδίᾳ, separately	βουκόλος, herdsman
ὁμοφώνως, in harmony	γαλήνη, calm
	γείτων, -ονος (ὁ, ἡ), neighbour
	γυνή, γυναῖκός, woman
	κελευστής, coxswain
	κόπη, oar
	μάρτυς, μάρτυρος, (cp. <i>martyr</i>)
	μιμητής, imitator
	ναύτης, sailor
	ὄργανον, instrument
	πέδιον, plain
	πρόβατον, sheep
	σίτος, corn
	τράγος, he-goat
	φυτὸν, plant
	χορός, body of dancers or singers
	ψδῆ, song

ADJECTIVES	ADJ. of
ἄμεμπτος, -ον, blameless	ναυτικός, ναύτης
διπλάσιος, double	νέος, young, fresh
κοῖλος, hollow	οἶος, as; οἶός τε, able (<i>with infin.</i>)
λοιπός, left, remaining	πεντήκοντα, fifty
	σαφής, clear

τοσοῦτος, τοσαύτη, τοσοῦτο(ν), so	ναυτικός, ναύτης
great, (so many)	νέος, young, fresh
τριπλῆς, 'thrice'	οἶος, as; οἶός τε, able (<i>with infin.</i>)
φειδῶλος, miserable,	πεντήκοντα, fifty
contemptible	σαφής, clear

READING LESSON

Sailors' Chanties

Ἐσθιόντων δ' αὐτῶν ναὺς ὠφθ¹ παραπλεύουσα.
 ἄνεμος μὲν οὐκ ἦν, γαλήνη δ' ἦν καὶ ἐρέττειν ἐδόκει·
 καὶ ἥρεττον ἐρρωμένως· ἡπείροντο γάρ. οἶον οὖν
 εἰώθασι ναῦται δρᾶν ἐς καμάτων ἀμέλειαν, τοῦτο
 κάκεῖνοι δρῶντες τὰς κόπας ἀνέφερον. εἰς μὲν αὐτοῖς
 κελευστής ναυτικός ἦδεν ὠδᾶς, οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ, ὥσπερ
 χορός, ὁμοφώνως κατὰ καιρὸν τῆς ἐκείνου φωνῆς
 ἐβόων. ἐν δὲ ταῦτα ἔπραττον, πολλὴ μὲν ἡκούετο
 βοή, σαφή δ' ἐξέπιπτεν εἰς τὴν γῆν τὰ τῶν κελευστῶν
 ἄσματα. κοῖλος γάρ τῷ πεδίῳ αὐλῶν ὑποκείμενος,
 καὶ τὴν ἡχὴν εἰς αὐτὸν ὥς ὄργανον δεχόμενος, πάντων
 τῶν φθεγγομένων μιμητὴν φωνὴν ἀποδίδωσιν, ἰδίᾳ μὲν
 τῶν κοπῶν τὴν ἡχὴν, ἰδίᾳ δὲ τὴν φωνὴν τῶν ναυτῶν.

A Proposal of Marriage

ἐμοὶ δὸς Χλόην γυναικα. ἐγὼ καὶ συρίζειν οἶδα
 καλῶς, καὶ κλᾶν ἄμπελον, καὶ φυτὰ κατορύττειν· οἶδα
 καὶ γῆν ἀροῦν, καὶ λικεῖσθαι πρὸς ἄνεμον. ἀγέλην δ'
 ὅπως νέμω μάρτυς Χλόη· πεντήκοντ' αἰγας παραλαβὼν

¹ See ὁρῶ in Vocab.

διπλασίους πεποίκηκα· ἔθρεψα καὶ τράγους μεγάλους καὶ καλούς. καὶ νέος εἰμὶ καὶ γείτων ὑμῶν ἄμεμπτος. τοσοῦτον δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους ὑπερβάλλων οὐδὲ δώροις ἡττηθήσομαι. ἐκείνοι δώσουσιν αἰγας καὶ πρόβατα καὶ ζεύγος φαύλων βοείων, καὶ σῖτον οὐδ' ἀλεκτρυόνας οἷόν τε θρέψαι. παρ' ἐμοῦ δ' αἶδε αἱ τρισχίλια δραχμαί.

CONVERSATION as usual on the above pieces.
 Suggestions: ποῖος ἦν ὁ οὐρανός; αἰθρία δὴ· ἄρ' ἄνεμος ἦν; τί ἐφαίνετο; πότε; πῶς ἔπορεύετο; τί ἐποίουν οἱ ναῦται; διὰ τί; πῶς ἤκουσεν ὁ Δάφνις; τί οἶδε Βουκόλος; τί ἔχει; τί ζητεῖ; πόσους αἰγας ἔχει; τί δώσει; πρὸς τί;

The Weather.

An exercise may here be made on the weather with the following materials:—

οὐρανός 'sky,' 'climate,' ἀήρ 'air,' αἰθρία 'clear weather,' νεφέλη 'cloud' (adj. νεφελώδης), ὁμίχλη 'mist,' ἀστράπτω, ἀστράψω, ἡστραψα 'lighten,' *subst.* ἀστραπή.

βροντῶ (-α-), βροντήσω, ἐβρόντησα 'thunder,' *subst.* βροντή.

νίφει, νίψει, ἐνιψε(ν) 'it snows,' *subst.* νιφετός, χιών.

ὕω, ὕσω, ὕσα 'rain,' *subst.* ὕετος.

λάμπει ἥλιος· φέγγει σελήνη.

τῆμερον 'to-day,' χθές or ἐχθές 'yesterday,' αὔριον 'to-morrow.'

τῆτες 'this year,' πέρυσι(ν) 'last year,' προπέρυσι(ν) 'the year before last,' ἐς νέωτα 'next year.'

'Ago': compare τρίτον ἥδη ἔτος 'two years ago.'

'After': μετὰ c. acc.

XV

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE PERFECT STEM

INDICATIVE

	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Pluperfect</i>	<i>Imperative</i>
Sing. 1.	λέλυ-μαι	ἐ-λε-λύ-μην	
2.	λέλυ-σαι	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σο	λέλυ-σο
3.	λέλυ-ται	ἐ-λέ-λυ-το	λέλυ-σθω
Dual 2.	λέλυ-σθον	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθον	λέλυ-σθον
3.	λέλυ-σθον	ἐ-λε-λύ-σθην	λέλυ-σθων
Plur. 1.	λέλυ-μεθα	ἐ-λε-λύ-μεθα	
2.	λέλυ-σθε	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθε	λέλυ-σθε
3.	λέλυ-νται	ἐ-λέ-λυ-ντο	λέλυ-σθων

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Participle</i>
λε-λύ-σθαι	λε-λυ-μένος
(note accent)	(note accent)

The subj. and opt., if wanted, are formed by combining the participle with the subj. and opt. of εἰμί 'to be':—

λελυμένος ὦ, λελυμένοι ὄσιν, λελυμένος εἶην, etc.

Some verbs form a future perfect from this stem: λελύσμαι 'I shall have loosed for myself' or 'I shall have been loosed,' conjugated like λύσμαι.

Contracted stems have the same endings: τετίμη-μαι, πεποίη-μαι, δεδούλω-μαι.

THIRD DECLENSION: SOME IRREGULAR NOUNS

Sing.		ὁ πατήρ, 'father'	ὁ ἀνήρ, 'man'
		stem πατέρ, πατρ	stem ἀνερ, ανδρ
	N.	πατήρ	ἀνήρ
	V.	πάτερ	ἄνερ
	A.	πατέρα	ἄνδρα
	G.	πατρός	ἀνδρός
	D.	πατρί	ἀνδρί
Dual	N.V.A.	πατέρε	ἄνδρε
	G.D.	πατέρου	ἀνδροῦ
Plur.	N.V.	πατέρες	ἄνδρες
	A.	πατέρας	ἄνδρας
	G.	πατέρων	ἀνδρῶν
	D.	πατράσι(ν)	ἀνδράσι(ν)

Like πατήρ are declined μήτηρ 'mother,' θυγατήρ 'daughter,' γαστήρ 'stomach.' These accent oxytone in the gen. and dat. singular; ἀνήρ in all numbers like the monosyllables.

THE IRREGULAR VERBS εἶμι 'BE' AND εἶμι 'GO.' The conjugation of εἶμι 'be' has already been given, except the future:

ἔσομαι, ἔση, ἔσται, ἔσεσθον, ἔσεσθον, ἐσόμεθα, ἔσεσθε, ἔσονται. Opt. ἐσόμεν, ἔσοιο, etc.

εἶμι is used in a future sense; for the present tense use ἔρχομαι.

	Future	Imperfect	Imperative
Sing.	1. εἶ-μι	ἦ-α	
	2. εἶ	ἦ-εισθα	ἦ-θι
	3. εἶ-σι(ν)	ἦ-ει(ν)	ἦ-τω
Dual	2. ἦ-τον	ἦ-τον	ἦ-τον
	3. ἦ-τον	ἦ-την	ἦ-των
Plur.	1. ἦ-μεν	ἦ-μεν	
	2. ἦ-τε	ἦ-τε	ἦ-τε
	3. ἦ-ασι(ν)	ἦ-σαν, ἦ-εσαν	ἦ-όν-των

	Subjunctive	Optative	Infinitive
Sing.	1. ἦ-ω	ἦ-οιμι	ἦ-έναι
	2. ἦ-ης	ἦ-οις	
	3. ἦ-η	ἦ-οι	Participle
Dual	2. ἦ-ητον	ἦ-οιτον	ἦ-ών, ἦ-οῦσα, ἦ-όν
	3. ἦ-ητον	ἦ-οίτην	
Plur.	1. ἦ-ωμεν	ἦ-οιμεν	
	2. ἦ-ητε	ἦ-οιτε	
	3. ἦ-ωσι(ν)	ἦ-οιεν	

EXERCISE.—Form and conjugate the perfect passive tenses of:

παύω, check	πορεύω, transport	πιστεύω, trust
παιδεύω, teach	κελεύω, bid	κωλύω, hinder
κλῆω, shut	θύω, sacrifice	φυτεύω, plant
ἱκετεύω, pray		

SYNTAX RULE, 21 (cp. 19).—The participle, used to complete the sense with verbs of knowing and feeling, is also used with τυγχάνω 'I chance,' κινδυνεύω 'I happen,' παύω 'I check,' παύομαι 'I cease,' λανθάνω 'I escape notice' (*fallo*), φθάνω, 'I anticipate,' εἰρίσκω 'I find': as ἔτυχον ὧν 'I chanced to be,' ἐλαθεν ἰδών 'he saw it unobserved,' φθάνει ἐλθόν 'he comes in first,' like οἶδα ὧν 'I know that I am.'

SYNTAX RULE, 22.—Verbs of hindering, forbidding, and the like, generally take μή with the dependent infinitive, as: ἀπεῖπον μὴ ἐλθεῖν 'I told him not to come.'

VOCABULARY

VERBS		
ἀγχω, ἀγξω, throttle	ἀποχωρῶ (-ε), retire	ἀρπάζω, ἀρπάσσω, seize
ἀπαγορεύω, -σω, touch	ἄπτομαι, ἄψομαι,	ἄρπασα, ἄρπασα, ἄρπασα
ἀπέπρον, forbid	ἡψάμην, (gen.)	ἄρπασα, ἄρπασα, ἄρπασα
ἀποδημῶ (-ε), be away or abroad	ἀριστῶ (-α-), break-fast	ἄρπασα, ἄρπασα, ἄρπασα

ἀφ-εμένος, <i>perf. part. pass. of</i>	ἐν-τιθέμενος, <i>aor. part. mid. of</i>
ἀφίημι, let go	ἐν-τίθημι, put in
ἀφ-αυῶ (-ε-), carry off; αἰρῶ, αἰρήσω, εἶλον, ἤρηκα	κατα-βάλλω, throw down
βούλομαι, βουλή-σομαι, wish	κατα-λαμβάνω, find, catch
γεωργῶ (-ε-), farm	κατα-λείπω, leave
γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι, ἐγενόμην, γεγένη-μαι or γέγονα, become	καθ-ορῶ, catch sight of
διατῶμαι (-α-), dwell (<i>from</i> δῶμα, 'daily life,' <i>cf. dies</i>)	παύ-ομαι, cease (<i>with part.</i>)
δια-φεύγω, flee in different directions	πίνω, drink
δι-έβησαν, 3rd <i>pl. aor. indic. act. of</i>	οἰκῶ (-ε-), dwell
δια-τίθημι, treat	τύπτω, strike
εἶδον, <i>aor. of</i> ὁρῶ, 'see'	τυγχάνω, happen
ἐκ-φέρο, ἐκ-φορῶ(-ε-), carry out	
ἐπ-εω-έρχομαι, come in upon	
ἐπ-αν-ήκω, return, come back	
ἐπ-εω-πηδῶ (-α-), leap in upon	
ἐπ-έχω, <i>aor. ἐπέσχον, stop, intrans.</i>	

READING LESSON

Γεωργῶ μεν πρὸς τῷ ἵπποδρομῳ, καὶ οἰκῶ ἐνταῦθ' ἐκ μειρακίου. ὁ οὖν Θεόφημος καὶ Εὐέργος ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ, εἰσελθόντες εἰς τὸ χωρίον, πρῶτον μὲν ἐπὶ τοὺς οἰκέτας ᾗξαν. ὥς δὲ οὗτοι διαφεύγουσιν αὐτούς,

καὶ ἄλλος ἄλλη ἀπεχώρησεν, ἐλθόντες εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν καὶ καταβαλόντες τὴν θύραν τὴν εἰς τὸν κῆπον φέρουσαν, καὶ ἐπέσειλθόντες ἐπὶ τὴν γυναῖκά μου καὶ τὰ παῖδια, ἐξεφορήσαντο ὅσα ἔτι ὑπόλοιπά μοι ἦν σκεύη ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ. πρὸς δὲ τούτοις, ἔτυχεν ἡ γυνὴ μου μετὰ τῶν παίδων ἀριστῶσα ἐν τῇ αὐλῇ. καὶ μετ' αὐτῆς τίθητις ἐμὴ γγεννημένην πρεσβυτέρα, ἄνθρωπος εὖνους καὶ πιστῇ, καὶ ἀφειμένη ἐλευθέρα ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς τοῦ ἐμοῦ. συνώκησε δὲ ἀνδρὶ, ἐπειδὴ ἀφείθη ἐλευθέρα· ὥς δ' οὗτος ἀπέθανε, καὶ αὐτὴ γραῦς ἦν, καὶ οὐκ ἦν αὐτὴν ὁ θρέψων, ἐπανήκεν αὐτῇ ὥς ἐμέ. ἐν ᾧ δ' ἐγὼ ἀπεδμήμουν, τῇ γυναικὶ βουλομένη ἦν τοιαύτην οἰκουρὸν μετ' αὐτῆς με καταλιπεῖν. ἀριστῶντων δ' ἐν τῇ αὐλῇ, ὥς ἐπεισπηδῶσιν οὗτοι, καὶ καταλαμβάνουσιν αὐτάς, καὶ ἥρπασον τὰ σκεύη, αἱ μὲν ἄλλαι θεράπαιναι (ἐν τῷ πύργῳ γὰρ ἦσαν, οὐπὲρ διατῶνται) ὥς ἤκουσαν τῆς κραυγῆς, κλήρουσι τὸν πύργον, καὶ ἐνταῦθα μὲν οὐκ εἰσῆλθον, τὰ δὲ ἐκ τῆς ἄλλης οἰκίας ἐξέφερον σκεύη, ἀπαγορευούσης τῆς γυναικὸς μὴ ἄπτεσθαι αὐτῶν· οἱ δ' οὐχ ὅπως ἐπέσχον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς τίθητις τὸ κυμβίον λαβούσης, ἐξ οὗ ἔπινε, καὶ ἐνθήμενις εἰς τὸν κόλπον, ἵνα μὴ οὗτοι λάβωσιν, ἐπειδὴ εἶδεν ἔνδον ὄντας αὐτούς, κατιδόντες αὐτὴν οὕτω διέθεσαν ἀφαιρούμενοι τὸ κυμβίον Θεόφημος καὶ Εὐέργος ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ οὕτως, ὥστε ὕφαιμοι μὲν οἱ βραχίονες καὶ οἱ καρποὶ τῶν χειρῶν αὐτῆς ἐγένοντο, ἀμυχὰς δὲ ἐν τῷ τραχήλῳ εἶχεν ἀγχομένη· εἰς τοῦτο δ' ἦλθον πονηρίας, ὥστε, ἕως ἀφείλοντο τὸ κυμβίον ἐκ τοῦ κόλπου αὐτῆς, οὐκ ἐπαύσαντο ἄγχοντες καὶ τύπτοντες τὴν γράν.

CONVERSATION

Questions and answers on the story. It may be then told as by the old woman, or by Theophemus, or by a servant; in the past tense also.

With this and the last exercise a THEME may be composed: Country Life in Greece.

XVI

CONSONANTAL VERB-STEMS

Hitherto we have had to do chiefly with verbs which add their endings to vowel-stems; when the stems end in a consonant there is generally an *assimilation* of the two to each other. The rule is, that Breathed and Voiced Sounds must not come together; and that an aspirate makes both these kinds like itself. Thus we have:—

λέγ-ω λεκ-τός ἐλέχ-θην
βλάβ-η βλάπ-τω ἐβλάφ-θην
ὀκ-τώ ὄγ-δοος ἐπ-τά ἔβ-δομος

Before μ :—

βλάβ-η βέβλαμ-μαι
τύπ-τω τέτυμ-μαι
πλέκ-ω πέπλεμ-μαι

Dentals are dropped before κ and ς :—

πιθ-: πείθ-ω πείσ-ω πέπει-κα

Before other consonants they become ς (by *dissimilation*):—

πιθ-: πισ-τός ἐπίσ-θην πέπεισ-μαι

Nasals are assimilated partially to labials and gutturals, wholly to liquids:—

ἐμ-βάλλω ἐγ-καλῶ
συλ-λαμβάνω συρ-ράπτω

Gutturals + ς become ξ :—

λέγ-ω λέξω, πλέκ-ω πλέξω, βρέχ-ω βρέξω

Labials + ς become ψ :—

βλαβ- βλάψω, τρέπ-ω τρέψω

Irregularities exist, which must be learnt as they come. Nasal and liquid stems, as those in $-\xi$, have special rules.

PERFECT ACTIVE.—Guttural¹ and labial stems often aspirate the stem final in the perfect. The following will show the types:—

ACTIVE

<i>Present</i>	<i>Future</i>	<i>Perfect</i>
πλέκ-ω	πλέξω	πέπλεχ-α
βλάπ-τω	βλάψω	βέβλαφ-α
τρίβ-ω	τρίψω	τέτριφ-α
πείθ-ω	πέισω	πέπει-κα
πράττω	πράξω	
	(older πράσσω)	

PASSIVE

<i>Aorist (Weak)</i>	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>
ἐπλέχ-θην	πέπλεγ-μαι	πεπλέχ-θαι
ἐβλάφ-θην	βέβλαμ-μαι	βεβλάφ-θαι
ἐτρίφ-θην	τέτριμ-μαι	τετριφ-θαι
ἐπέισ-θην	πέπεισ-μαι	πεπέισ-θαι
ἐπράχ-θην	πέπραγ-μαι	πεπράχ-θαι

Note.—The 3rd pl. perf. and pluperf. passive of consonantal stems are formed by adding $\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota(\nu)$ or $\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$ to the participle. This is done because the regular form would be hard to pronounce, as: $\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\theta\text{-}\omega$, $\pi\epsilon\text{-}\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\text{-}\nu\tau\alpha\iota$. In old Greek this ν is sometimes weakened to α , $\pi\epsilon\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\theta\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$; but this looks like a singular form, and so dropped out of use, as confusing.

¹ Verbs in ($\text{-}\tau\tau\omega$ $\text{-}\sigma\sigma\omega$) are guttural stems.

PERFECT MIDDLE AND PASSIVE OF
CONSONANT STEMS

	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Pluperfect</i>	<i>Imperative</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>
Sg. 1.	πέπλεσμαι	ἐπέπλεγμην		πεπλέσθαι
2.	πέπλεξαι	ἐπέπλεξο	πέπλεξο (note accent)	
3.	πέπλεκται	ἐπέπλεκτο	πεπλέχθω	
Du. 2.	πέπλεχθον	ἐπέπλεχθον	πέπλεχθον	
3.	πέπλεχθον	ἐπέπλεχθην	πεπλέχθων	
Pl. 1.	πεπλέγμεθα	ἐπέπλεγμεθα		πεπλεγμένος
2.	πέπλεχθε	ἐπέπλεχθε	πέπλεχθε (note accent)	
3.	πεπλεγμένοι εἰσίν(ν)	πεπλεγμένοι ἦσαν	πεπλέχθων	

	<i>Inf.</i>
Sg. 1.	πέπεισμαι
2.	πέπεισαι
3.	πέπεισται
Du. 2.	πέπεισθον
3.	πέπεισθον
Pl. 1.	πεπείσμεθα
2.	πέπεισθε
3.	πεπεισμένοι εἰσίν(ν)

	<i>Inf.</i>
Sg. 1.	τέτρίμμαι
2.	τέτρίψαι
3.	τέτρίπται
Du. 2.	τέτρίφθον
3.	τέτρίφθον
Pl. 1.	τετρίμμεθα
2.	τέτρίφθε
3.	τετρίμμενοι ἦσαν

	<i>Part.</i>
Sg. 1.	πέπεισθον
2.	πέπεισθον
3.	πέπεισθον
Du. 2.	πέπεισθον
3.	πέπεισθον
Pl. 1.	πεπείσμεθα
2.	πέπεισθε
3.	πεπεισμένοι ἦσαν

	<i>Part.</i>
Sg. 1.	τέτρίμμαι
2.	τέτρίψο
3.	τέτρίπτο
Du. 2.	τέτρίφθον
3.	τέτρίφθον
Pl. 1.	τετρίμμεθα
2.	τέτρίφθε
3.	τετρίμμενοι ἦσαν

VERBS IN -μι (See page 35)

Imperfect Indicative Active

Sing. 1.	ἐ-τί-θη-ν	ἐ-δί-δουν	ἴ-στα-ν
2.	ἐ-τί-θεις	ἐ-δί-δους	ἴ-στα-ς
3	ἐ-τί-θει	ἐ-δί-δου	ἴ-στη
Dual 2.	ἐ-τί-θε-τον	ἐ-δί-δο-τον	ἴ-στα-τον
3.	ἐ-τι-θέ-την	ἐ-δι-δό-την	ἴ-στά-την
Plur. 1.	ἐ-τί-θε-μεν	ἐ-δί-δο-μεν	ἴ-στα-μεν
2.	ἐ-τί-θε-τε	ἐ-δί-δο-τε	ἴ-στα-τε
3.	ἐ-τί-θε-σαν	ἐ-δί-δο-σαν	ἴ-στα-σαν

The other moods are :—

Imperative: τίθει, τίθτω, . . . τίθέντων
δίδου, δίδτω, . . . διδόντων
ἴστη, ἱστάτω, . . . ἱστάντων

Subjunctive: τιθῶ, τιθῆς, . . . τιθῶσι(ν)
διδῶ, διδῆς, . . . διδῶσι(ν), (ο being the
root vowel)

Optative: τιθείην, τιθείης, . . . τιθείην
διδόην, διδοίης, . . . διδοίην
ἱσταίην, ἱσταίης, . . . ἱσταίην

ἴημι is like τιθ-ημι.

The Aorists of these four verbs are irregular. In τίθημι, ἴημι, and δίδωμι the singular is weak, and the dual and plural strong. The singular also ends in -κα, not -σα.

Thus: ἔθηκα, ἔθηκας, ἔθηκε(ν), ἔθετον . . . ἔθεσαν
ἔδωκα, -κας, -κε(ν), ἔδοτον . . . ἔδοσαν
ἦκα, ἦκας, ἦκε, εἶπον . . . εἶσαν

ἴστημι has both aorists in full, but they differ in meaning: ἔστησα 'I placed,' ἔστην, ἔστης . . . ἔστησαν 'I stood.'

The other moods are:—

<i>Imper.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Opt.</i>	<i>Infjn.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
θείς, θέτω . . . θέντων	θῶ	θείην	θεῖναι	θείς, θεῖσα, θέν
δός, δότω . . . δόντων	δῶ	δόην	δούναι	δούς, δούσα, δόν
ἔς, ἔτω . . . ἔντων	ῶ	εῖην	εῖναι	εἰς, εἶσα, ἐν
στήθι, στήτω . . .	στῶ	στάην	στήναι	στάς, στάσα, στάν
στάντων				

The imperative is irregular.

NOUNS IN -εύς: THIRD DECLENSION

A large class of nouns denoting agent ends in -εύς.

stem βασιλευ, king

Sing.	N. βασιλεύς
	V. βασιλεῦ
	A. βασιλέα
	G. βασιλέως
	D. βασιλεῖ
Dual N.V.A.	βασιλεῖ
G.D.	βασιλέων
Plur.	N.V. βασιλῆς
	A. βασιλέας
	G. βασιλέων
	D. βασιλεῦσι(ν)

EXERCISE.—Decline like this: χαλκεύς ‘smith,’ ἵππεύς ‘horseman,’ ἱερεύς ‘priest,’ γονεύς ‘parent.’

stem μεγα-, μεγαλο-, μεγαλη

	M.	F.	N.
Sing. N.V.	μέγας, great	μεγάλη	μέγα
A.	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα
G.	μεγάλου, etc.	μεγάλης, etc.	μεγάλου, etc.

SYNTAX RULE, 23.—Verbs of remembering and forgetting take the genitive, as in Latin.

VOCABULARY

VERBS	NOUNS	
ἄγω, ἄξω, ἡγαγον, lead	ἀηδών, -όνος, ἦ, nightingale	πούς, ὅ, ποδός, <i>d. pl.</i>
ἀνα-βλίσσω, bubble up	ἀνάθημα, τό, offering	ποσίν, foot
ἀνα-ζητῶ (-ε-), seek	ἄνθος, τό, flower	ποιμήν, -ένος, shepherd
ἀνα-κείμεναι, be dedicated (<i>see κείμαι</i>)	ἄντρον, cave	σιωπή, silence
ἀνα-μνησκω, -μνήσω, remind; <i>mid.</i>	αὐλός, flute	σύριγξ, σύριγγος, syrinx, Pan's pipes
remember	αὐχὴν, -ένος, ὅ, neck	σχῆμα, τό, form, shape, guise
ἄρχω or ἀρχομαι, begin (ἀρχή, beginning)	γάλα, γάλακτος, τό, milk	ῥόδον, τό, ῥόδον, water
ἀπ-άρχομαι, to make a beginning of (<i>gen.</i>)	γαυλός, milk-pail	Χλόη, Chloe
γωνιῶ (-ο-), lay bare	γῆ, earth	χιών, ἦ, snow
ἐθέλω, wish, ἐθέλω, <i>etc.</i>	Δάφνις, -ιδος, ὅ, Daphnis	χορεύω, dance
ἐρεθίζω, ἐρεθίσω, provoke, challenge	δρομός, running	ADJECTIVES
εὐρίσκω, εὐρίσσω, find	δρῦς, δρυός, ἦ, oak	ἀν-υπόδητος, unshod (<i>ὑπόδημα, τό, shoe</i>)
θερμαίνω, warm	ἔαρ, ἦρος, τό, spring-time	γυμνός, bare, naked
καθίζω, καθέδουμαι, ἐκάθισα, sit	Ζέφυρος, west wind	λίθινος, of stone (<i>λίθος</i>)
κεῖμαι, lie (<i>perfect in form</i>)	ζῶμα, τό, girdle	μαλακός, soft
μειδιῶ (-α-), smile	ἱξός, -ύος, ἦ, waist	νέος, young, fresh
νέμω, <i>aor.</i> ἔνευμα, tend	ἱόν, violet	περιφερής, vaulted, arched, round
ὀρχοῦμαι (-ε-), dance	κάλαμος, pipe, reed	πρέσβυς, old (<i>-ύτερος, -ύτατος</i>)
ρέω, flow	λειμών, -ώνος, ὅ, meadow	ADVERBS, ETC.
ὑπ-ανθῶ (-ε-), begin to flower	λόχη, bush, thicket	ἄρτι, lately, just
ὑπο-φθέγγομαι, utter, voice	μειδίαμα, τό, smile	ἐνδοθεν, within
	νάρκισσος, narcissus-flower	ἐξωθεν, without
	νομέυς, herdsman	ἐντεῦθεν, after that, from there
	νομή, pasture	εὐθὺς, straightway
	νοτίς, -δος, ἦ, moisture	ἤδη, already
	νύμφη, nymph	καὶ δὴ καί, and in particular
	οἶός (ὅ, ἦ), sheep	πρό (<i>gen.</i>), before, in front of
	ὀφρύς, -ύος, ἦ, brow	ῥώπερ, as
	Πάν, Πάνος, Pan	
	πέτρα, rock	
	πηγή, spring of water	
	πίτυς, πίτυος, ἦ, pine	
	πόα, ἦ, grass	

READING LESSON

Springtime

I

"Ἦδη δὲ ἦρος ἀρχομένου καὶ τῆς μὲν χιόος λυομένης, τῆς δὲ γῆς γυμνουμένης καὶ τῆς πόας ὑπανθούσης, οἳ τ' ἄλλοι νομῆς ἦγον τὰς ἀγέλας ἐς νομὴν καὶ δὴ καὶ Δάφνις καὶ Χλόη. εὐθὺς οὖν δρόμος ἦν ἐπὶ τὰς Νύμφας καὶ τὸ ἄντρον, ἐντεῦθεν ἐπὶ τὸν Πᾶνα καὶ τὴν Πίτυν, εἴτ' ἐπὶ τὴν δρὺν, ὅφ' ἦν καθίζοντες τὰς ἀγέλας ἔνεμον. ἀνεξήτησαν δὲ ἄνθρωποι ἐθέλοντες στεφανῶσαι τοὺς θεούς. τὰ δ' ἄρτι ὁ Ζέφυρος τρέφων καὶ ὁ ἥλιος θερμαίνων ἐξῆγεν· ὅμως δὲ εὐρέθη καὶ ἰα καὶ νάρκισσος καὶ ὅσα ἦρος πρῶτα γίγνεται. ἡ μὲν Χλόη καὶ ὁ Δάφνις ἀπ' αἰγῶν καὶ ἀπ' οἴων ἔπινον γάλα νέον· ἀπῆρξαντο καὶ σύριγγος, ὥσπερ τὰς ἀηδόνας ἐς τὴν μουσικὴν ἐρεθίζοντες· αἱ δ' ὑπεφθέργοντο ἐν ταῖς λόχμας, ὥσπερ ἀναμμνυσκόμεναι τῆς ὥδης ἐκ μακρᾶς σιωπῆς.

II

Νυμφῶν ἄντρον ἦν, πέτρα μεγάλη, τὰ ἔνδοθεν κοίλη, τὰ ἔξωθεν περιφερής· ἐνῆν δὲ ἀγάλματα τῶν Νυμφῶν αὐτῶν λίθινα, ὧν πόδες ἀνυπόδητοι, χεῖρες εἰς ὤμους γυμναί, κόμαι μεχρὶ τῶν αὐχένων λελυμένας, ζῶμα περὶ τὴν ἰξύν, μεδίαιμα περὶ τὴν ὀφρύν, τὸ πᾶν σχῆμα χορεία ἦν ὀρχουμένων. ἐκ δὲ τῆς πηγῆς ὕδωρ ἀναβλύζον ἔρρει, ὥστε καὶ λειμὸν πᾶν καλὸς ἦν πρὸ τοῦ ἄντρον, πολλῆς· καὶ μαλακῆς πόας ὑπὸ τῆς νοτίδος τρεφομένης. ἀνέκειντο δὲ καὶ γαυλοὶ καὶ αὐλοὶ καὶ σύριγγες καὶ κάλαμοι, πρεσβυτέρων ποιμένων ἀναθήματα.

CONVERSATION

Question and answer on the above extracts.

An exercise may be made on the same lines as in Ex. XIV., describing the natural conditions of spring-time; after it has been done in class it should be written as a THEME: See also Ex. IV.

XVII

The verb οἶδα 'I know' is perfect in form but present in meaning (like *cognovi*).

	Present Perfect	Past	Imperative
Sing. 1. οἶδ-α	ἤδη		
2. οἶσ-θα	ἤδησ-θα		ἴσ-θι
3. οἶδ-ε(ν)	ἤδ-ει(ν)		ἴσ-τω
Dual 2. ἴσ-τον	ἤσ-τον		ἴσ-των
3. ἴσ-τον	ἤσ-την		ἴσ-των
Plur. 1. ἴσ-μεν	ἤσ-μεν		ἴσ-τε
2. ἴσ-τε	ἤσ-τε		ἴσ-των
3. ἴσ-ασι(ν)	ἤσαν		

	Subjunctive	Optative	Infinitive	Participle
Sing. 1. εἶδ-ῶ	εἶδ-έην	εἶδ-έναι		
2. εἶδ-ῆς	εἶδ-έης			
3. εἶδ-ῇ	εἶδ-έῃ			
Dual 2. εἶδ-ῇ-τον	εἶδ-είτον	εἶδ-έναι		
3. εἶδ-ῇ-τον	εἶδ-είτην			
Plur. 1. εἶδ-ῶ-μεν	εἶδ-είμεν	εἶδ-έναι		
2. εἶδ-ῇ-τε	εἶδ-είτε			
3. εἶδ-ῶ-σι(ν)	εἶδ-είεν			

Future: εἶσομαι, εἴσῃ . . . εἴσονται

N.B.—Dental before dental becomes σ ; hence $\sigma\iota\sigma\theta\alpha$, $\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon$, etc.

$\phi\eta\mu\acute{\iota}$ 'I say.' For pres. and imperf. see p. 139.

Imperative: $\phi\alpha\theta\acute{\iota}$, $\phi\acute{\alpha}$ -τω . . . $\phi\acute{\alpha}$ -ντων

Subjunctive: $\phi\acute{\omega}$, $\phi\eta\varsigma$. . . $\phi\acute{\omega}\sigma\iota$ (ν)

Optative: $\phi\acute{\alpha}\iota\eta\nu$, $\phi\acute{\alpha}\iota\eta\varsigma$. . . $\phi\acute{\alpha}\iota\epsilon\nu$

IRREGULAR CONTRACTIONS IN η

A few common contracted verbs in $-\acute{\alpha}\omega$ conjugate with η wherever the others have $\bar{\alpha}$: as $\zeta\acute{\omega}$, $\xi\eta\varsigma$, $\xi\eta$ 'live,' $\pi\epsilon\iota\nu\acute{\omega}$ 'I am hungry,' $\delta\iota\psi\acute{\omega}$ 'I thirst,' $\chi\rho\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$, $\chi\rho\eta$, $\chi\rho\eta\tau\alpha\iota$ 'use' (dat.).

VERBS IN $-\nu\mu\iota$

A few Verbs end in $-\nu\mu\iota$. These are conjugated thus:—

Pres. $\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\nu\mu\iota$, $-\nu\bar{\nu}\varsigma$, $-\nu\bar{\nu}\sigma\iota$ (ν), $-\nu\nu\tau\omicron\nu$, $-\nu\mu\epsilon\nu$, $-\nu\tau\epsilon$, $-\nu\acute{\upsilon}\alpha\sigma\iota$ (ν).

The suffix $-\nu\bar{\nu}$ runs through the present system.

Imperf. $\epsilon\delta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\kappa\nu\bar{\nu}$, $-\nu\bar{\nu}\varsigma$, $-\nu\bar{\nu}$, $-\nu\nu\tau\omicron\nu$. . . $\epsilon\delta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\kappa\nu\sigma\alpha\nu$.
Imper. $\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\nu\bar{\nu}$, $-\nu\acute{\upsilon}\tau\omega$. Subj. $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\acute{\nu}\omega$, $-\eta\varsigma$, etc. Opt. $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\acute{\upsilon}\omega\mu\iota$, Infin. $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\acute{\nu}\eta\alpha\iota$, Part. $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\acute{\nu}\varsigma$.

SYNTAX RULE, 24.—As has been explained (Rule p. 32), general expressions are made by adding $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ to a relative, and putting the verb in the subjunctive mood. In historic sequence the $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ may be dropped, the verb becoming optative. Thus the expression for *indefiniteness in the past* (indefinite time, place, number, etc.) is a *Relative with the Optative*.

$\epsilon\acute{\iota}$ $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\iota\tau\omicron$ = 'if ever it happened' (pres. or fut. $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\nu$ $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta\tau\alpha\iota$).
 $\bar{\omega}\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$ $\epsilon\lambda\theta\omicron\iota$ = 'whoever came' (pres. or fut. $\bar{\omega}\varsigma$ $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ $\epsilon\lambda\theta\eta$).
 $\acute{\omicron}\pi\acute{\omicron}\tau'$ $\bar{\iota}\delta\omicron\iota$ = 'whenever he saw' (pres. or fut. $\acute{\omicron}\pi\acute{\omicron}\tau\alpha\nu$ $\bar{\iota}\delta\eta$).

SYNTAX RULE, 25.— $\bar{\omega}\sigma\tau\epsilon$ is either conjunction or adverb. As an adverb, it is followed by infinitive; as a conjunction, it does not affect the construction. Thus:—

$\omicron\upsilon\tau\omega\varsigma$ $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ $\eta\nu$ $\bar{\omega}\sigma\tau\epsilon$ $\theta\alpha\nu\acute{\mu}\acute{\alpha}\xi\epsilon\nu$ $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\alpha\varsigma$ 'he was so beautiful that all admired him' (natural result).

$\omicron\upsilon\tau\omega\varsigma$ $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ $\eta\nu$ $\bar{\omega}\sigma\tau\epsilon$ $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ $\epsilon\theta\acute{\alpha}\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\xi\omicron\nu$ 'he was so beautiful that all admired him' (fact).

The infinitive is used when the result is natural or to be expected.

VOCABULARY

VERBS	NOUNS
$\acute{\alpha}\nu$ - $\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$, kindle	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\rho\omega\iota\tau\iota\varsigma$, $-\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$, η , men's rooms
$\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, <i>aor. part.</i> <i>act. of $\acute{\alpha}\nu$-$\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$,</i> 'rising'	$\gamma\epsilon\acute{\iota}\tau\omega\nu$, $-\omicron\iota\omicron\varsigma$, neigh- bour
$\acute{\alpha}\nu$ - $\acute{\omicron}\gamma\bar{\nu}\mu\iota$, $-\acute{\omicron}\acute{\iota}\xi\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\phi\acute{\iota}\alpha$, open	$\gamma\upsilon\nu\alpha\iota\kappa\omega\nu\acute{\iota}\tau\iota\varsigma$, $-\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$, η , women's rooms
$\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron$ - $\sigma\beta\epsilon\nu\bar{\nu}\mu\iota$, $-\sigma\beta\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\pi\epsilon\sigma\beta\epsilon\sigma\alpha$, $-\epsilon\sigma\beta\acute{\epsilon}$ - $\sigma\theta\eta\nu$, extinguish	$\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\tau\tau\omicron\nu$, supper
$\beta\omicron\omega\bar{\nu}$ ($-\alpha$ -), cry	$\theta\upsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $-\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$, η , window
$\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}$, $\delta\epsilon\eta\rho\sigma\tau\epsilon\iota$, $\epsilon\delta\eta\rho\sigma\epsilon$ (ν); $\delta\epsilon\eta$, $\delta\epsilon\omicron\iota$, <i>imperf.</i> , it is necessary	$\kappa\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$, η , key
$\delta\iota\alpha\iota\tau\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$ ($-\alpha$ -), dwell	$\kappa\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\tau\tau\eta\varsigma$, thief
$\delta\upsilon\sigma\kappa\omicron\lambda\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, fret, be peevish	$\kappa\lambda\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\varsigma$, η , $-\alpha\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, ladder, stair
$\eta\kappa\omega$, I have come, am arrived	$\lambda\acute{\iota}\chi\eta\nu\omicron\varsigma$, light
$\theta\eta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\acute{\alpha}\omega$, nurse	$\omicron\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{\iota}\delta\iota\omicron\nu$, <i>din.</i> of oikos, house
$\kappa\alpha\theta\epsilon\upsilon\delta\omega$, $-\epsilon\nu\delta\acute{\iota}\rho\sigma\omega$, sleep	ADVERBS, ETC. $\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$, above
$\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha$ - $\beta\acute{\alpha}\iota\nu\omega$, come down; $\beta\eta\rho\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\beta\eta\nu$, $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\beta\eta\kappa\alpha$	$\acute{\alpha}$ - $\pi\rho\omicron\sigma$ - $\delta\omicron\kappa\acute{\eta}\tau\omega\varsigma$, un- expectedly
$\kappa\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\omega$, bid	$\delta\upsilon\varsigma$, as a prefix = Lat. <i>male</i>
$\kappa\alpha\theta\upsilon\nu\epsilon\upsilon\omega$, risk, happen	$\epsilon\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\eta}$, when, since (<i>rel.</i>)
	$\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\tau\eta\delta\epsilon\varsigma$, on purpose
	$\kappa\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$, down
	$\nu\acute{\iota}\kappa\tau\omega\rho$, at night
	$\pi\omicron\lambda\lambda\acute{\alpha}\kappa\iota\varsigma$, often
	$\bar{\upsilon}\sigma\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\nu$, later

READING LESSON

Οἰκίδιον ἐστὶ μοι διπλοῦν, ἵσα ἔχον τὰ ἄνω τοῖς κάτω, κατὰ τὴν γυναικωνῖτιν καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἀνδρωνῖτιν. ἐπειδὴ δὲ τὸ παιδίον ἐγένετο ἡμῶν, ἡ μήτηρ αὐτὸ ἐθήλαζεν· ἵνα δὲ μή, ὅποτε λούεσθαι δέοι, κινδυνεύῃ κατὰ τῆς κλίμακος καταβαίνουσα, ἐγὼ μὲν ἄνω διητώμην, αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες κάτω. καὶ οὕτως ἤδη συνειθισμένον ἦν, ὥστε πολλὰκις ἡ γυνὴ ἀπῆει κάτω καθευδήσουσα ὡς τὸ παιδίον, ἵνα μὴ βοᾷ. καὶ ταῦτα πολὺν χρόνον οὕτως ἐγένετο. προύοντος δὲ τοῦ χρόνου, ἦκον μὲν ἀπροσδοκῆτως ἐξ ἀγροῦ, μετὰ δὲ τὸ δεῖπνον τὸ παιδίον ἐβόα καὶ ἐδυσκόλωνεν, ὑπὸ τῆς θεραπαίνης ἐπίτηδες λυπούμενον, ἵνα ταῦτα ποιῇ· ἦν γὰρ κλέπτῃς ἔνδον, ἐκείνης συνειδυίας· ὕστερον γὰρ ἅπαντα ἐπυθόμην. καὶ ἐγὼ τὴν γυναικα ἀπιέναι ἐκέλευον ὡς τὸ παιδίον, ἵνα παύσῃται κλαῖον. ἡ δὲ ἀναστὰσα καὶ ἀπιούσα προστίθησι τὴν θύραν, προσποιουμένη παῖξεν, καὶ τὴν κλεῖν ἐφέλκεται. κἀγὼ ἐκάθειδον ἄσμενος, ἥκων ἐξ ἀγροῦ. ἐπειδὴ δ' ἦν πρὸς ἡμέραν, ἦκεν ἐκείνῃ καὶ τὴν θύραν ἀνέωξεν. ἐρομένου δέ μου τί αἱ θύραι νύκτωρ ψοφοῖεν, ἔφασκε τὸν λύχνον ἀποσβεσθῆναι τὸν παρὰ τῷ παιδίῳ, εἴτα ἐκ τῶν γειτόνων ἀνάψαι.

CONVERSATION

Question and answer on the above.

An exercise may now be made on the acts of daily life, for which some words have been given in Exercise. As a specimen take this:—

Κάρολε, ἀνοιξον τὴν θυρίδα· τί δρᾷς; CHARLES (speaking as he does it). ἀνοίγνυμι (ἀνέωγα) τὴν θυρίδα. τί ἔδρασας; ἀνέωξα τὴν θυρίδα. Τουλιέμε, τί ἔδρασεν ὁ Κάρολος; WILLIAM. ἀνέωξε τὴν θυρίδα ὁ Κάρολος.

Κύριλλε, τί φησὶν ὁ Γουλιέμος; ἀνοῖξαι τὴν θυρίδα φησὶ τὸν Κάρολον (or ὅτι ἀνέωξεν). So with κληῖσον τὴν θύραν, καταβῆθι (κατάβα) κατὰ τῆς κλίμακος καὶ φέρε μοι τὸ βιβλίον, etc. τί δράσεις; ποῖ πορεύσῃ; and other questions at discretion.

The following verses may be found useful as material for similar conversations, in conjunction with wall-pictures of a domestic kind.

In the Kitchen

τρίπους, χύτρα, λυχνεῖον, ἀκταῖα, βάθρον, σπόγγος, λέβης, σκαφεῖον, ὄλμος, λήκυθος, σπυρίς, μάχαιρα, τρυβλίον, κρατήρ, ῥαφίς.

In the Pantry

ἔτνος, φακῇ, τάριχος, ἰχθύς, γογγυλὶς, σκόροδον, κρέας, θύννειον, ἄλμη, κρόμμυον, σκόλυμος, ἐλαία, καππαρίς, βολβός, μύκης.

In the Store-room

ἄμης, πλακοῦς, ἐντιλτος, ἱτριον, ῥόα, ῥόν, ἐρέβινθος, σησάμη, κοπτή, βότρυς, ἰσχάς, ἄπιος, πέρσεια, μῆλ', ἀμύνδαλα.

tripod, pipkin, lampstand, marble ball, stand, sponge, cauldron, bowl, kneading-trough or roller, oil-flask, basket, knife, cup, mixing-bowl, needle.

soup, lentils or pea-soup, dried fish, fish, turnip, garlic, meat, tunny, brine, onion, artichoke, olive, caper, bulb, mushroom.

milk-cake, flat-cake, fish-cake, honey-cake, pomegranate, egg, pulse, sesame, pounded sesame, grapes, dried fig, pear, Egyptian persea-fruit, apples, almonds.

XVIII

LIQUID AND NASAL VERBS

Verbs with liquid and nasal stems shorten the stem vowel (if possible) and have a contracted ending in the Future Active and Middle. The Weak or First Aorist has a long vowel or diphthong and no -σ-. Note the accents.

φαίν-ω	φαν-ῶ	ἐ-φην-α	φαν-οῦμαι	ἐ-φην-άμην
κρίν-ω	κριν-ῶ	ἐ-κρῖν-α	κριν-οῦμαι	ἐ-κρῖν-άμην
ἀγγέλ-ω	ἀγγελ-ῶ	ἡ-γγειλ-α	ἀγγελ-οῦμαι	ἡ-γγειλ-άμην
φθείρ-ω	φθερ-ῶ	ἐ-φθειρ-α	φθερ-οῦμαι	ἐ-φθειρ-άμην

ACTIVE

Indicative	Optative	Infinitive	Participle
Sg. 1. φανῶ	φανοίην	φανεῖν	φανών, φανοῦσα,
2. φανείς	φανοίης		φανοῦν
3. φανεῖ	φανοίῃ		φανούντα, etc.
Du. 2. φανείτον	φανοίτον		
3. φανείτην	φανοίτην		
Pl. 1. φανοῦμεν	φανοίμεν		
2. φανείτε	φανοίτε		
3. φανοῦσι(ν)	φανοίεν		

MIDDLE

Indicative	Optative	Infinitive	Participle
Sg. 1. φανοῦμαι	φανοίμην	φανεῖσθαι	φανοῦμενος
2. φανεῖ	φανοῖο		
3. φανεῖται	φανοῖτο		
Du. 2. φανείσθον	φανοῖσθον		
3. φανείσθην	φανοίσθην		
Pl. 1. φανοῦμεθα	φανοίμεθα		
2. φανείσθε	φανοίσθε		
3. φανούντο	φανοῖντο		

EXERCISE.—Conjugate these tenses from the Verbs given above; also from τείνω 'stretch,' τεύω, αἰσχύνω 'disgrace,' αἰσχυνῶ, σημαίνω 'signal, show,' σημανῶ, δυσχεραίνω 'be impatient,' δυσχερανῶ.

ADJECTIVES IN -υς

	M.	F.	N.
Sing.			
N.V.	ἡδύς	ἡδεῖα	ἡδύ
A.	ἡδύν	ἡδεῖαν	ἡδύ
G.	ἡδέος	ἡδείας	ἡδέας
D.	ἡδεῖ	ἡδείᾳ	ἡδεῖ
Dual			
N.V.A.	ἡδέε	ἡδεῖᾱ	ἡδέε
G.D.	ἡδέοιν	ἡδεῖαιν	ἡδέουν
Plur.			
N.V.	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖαι	ἡδέα
A.	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖας	ἡδέα
G.	ἡδέων	ἡδεῖων	ἡδέων
D.	ἡδέσι(ν)	ἡδεῖαις	ἡδέσι(ν)

COMPARATIVES IN -ων

	M. F.	N.
Sing. N.V.	ἡδύων	ἡδίων
A.	ἡδύονα, ἡδέω	ἡδιον
G.	ἡδύονος	
D.	ἡδύονι	
Dual N.V.A.	ἡδύουε	
G.D.	ἡδύονοιν	
Plur. N.V.	ἡδύονες, ἡδύους	ἡδύονα, ἡδέω
A.	ἡδύονας, ἡδύους	ἡδύονα, ἡδέω
G.	ἡδύόνων	
D.	ἡδύοσι(ν)	

Second Type of Comparison (most of the words are irregular in some way):—

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
ἡδύς	ἡδέων	ἡδιστος
αἰσχρός	αἰσχρότων	αἰσχυριστος
ἀγαθός	βελυτόων	βέλτιστος
κακός	κακίων	κάκιστος
καλός	καλλίων	καλλιστος
πολύς	πλεείων	πλείστος
μέγας	μεΐζων	μέγιστος
ράδιος	ράδιων	ράστος

EXERCISE.—Decline the Comparatives in this list.

A few common Verbs make their imperfect with initial *ει*, not *η*: as *ἐχων*, *ἐλκων* (also aor. *ἐλκυσα*).

SYNTAX RULE, 26.—Wishes referring to present or past time are expressed by

- (1) *εἴθε* + Imperfect Indicative for present time.
εἴθε + Aorist Indicative for past time.

(2) (ὥς) ὥφελον (-ες, -εν), etc., with Present Infinitive for present time.

(ὥς) ὥφελον (-ες, -εν), etc., with Past Infinitive for past time.

εἴθ' ἦν, εἴθ' ἐγένου:

(ὥς) ὥφελεν εἶναι, (ὥς) ὥφελες γενέσθαι.
 Negative *μή*.

VOCABULARY

N.B.—If a Compound Verb is not in this list, look out its Parts.

VERBS	NOUNS
ἀλιεύω, fish (<i>from</i>)	ἄγκιστρον, hook
ἀλιεύς, fisher	ἄγρᾱ, chase, hunt
ἀπ-αρτῶ (-α-), -αρτή- σω, <i>perf. pass.</i>	ἄλσος, τό, grove of trees
-ήρτημαι, fasten to (ἀπό or ἐξ)	ἄπρος, loaf of bread
ἀσκήω (-ε-), practise, deck out; <i>perf.</i>	βρόχος, noose
<i>pass.</i> ἡσκημαι	δέκτυον, net
δέδουκα, <i>perf. with</i>	κάλαμος, rod
<i>pres. meaning</i> , fear	κύων, ὅς, ἡ, dog;
δι-αιρῶ: αἰρῶσω,	κύνα, κυνός, etc.
ἐλκων, <i>part. ἐλόν</i> ,	κόπη, oar
pull apart, open	λαγῶς, hare
διελόντα, <i>see fore-</i>	λίνας, string
<i>going</i>	λουτρόν, bath
ἐλκω, ἐλξω, ἐλκυσα,	νήττα, duck
draw, drag	νοῦς, mind
ἐν-εστῶσης, <i>perf.</i>	ὀβολός, a small silver coin
<i>part. act. from</i>	οἶκησις, ἡ, dwelling
ἵστημι, στήσω,	οἶνος, wine
ἔστησα, ἔστην,	ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, ὅς, ἡ, bird
ἔστηκα: <i>short</i>	παράδεισος, ἡ, park
<i>part. ἐστῶς, ἐστῶσα,</i>	παράλιᾱ, beach
ἐστῶς, 'standing'	στέγη, roof
ἐν-ῆβῶ (-α-), enjoy oneself in	στῆθος, τό, breast
(p 604)	τέρψις, ἡ, enjoyment

ADJECTIVES	ADVERBS AND PRE-POSITIONS	DEUTERONOMY
τέχνη, art	ἀνά, up (<i>acc.</i>)	δεύτερος, second (<i>cp.</i>)
τράπεζα, table	κατά, along (<i>acc.</i>)	Deuteronomy)
φρήν, ἡ, φρενός, mind	μετά, after (<i>acc.</i>), with (<i>gen.</i>)	εὐ-λίμενος, -ον, with good harbours
φύη, bodily nature, stature, growth	παρά, along (<i>acc.</i>), from (<i>gen.</i>), beside (<i>dat.</i>)	θνητός, mortal
φύσις, ἡ, nature	περί, round, about (<i>acc., gen., dat.</i>)	λεπτός, light
ῥᾶ, season	πάλιν, again, back	μετ-οπωρινός, of autumn
	ποτέ, sometimes	πλείων, -ον, more
		πλούσιος, rich
		πρόσκωπος, -ον, at the oars
		τέταρτος, fourth
		τρίτος, third
		χειμέριος (<i>m. f.</i>), -ον (<i>n.</i>), stormy, wintry
		φίλος, friendly

ADJECTIVES

ἄγριος, wild
 ἄδολος, -ον, sincere, honest
 ἄριστος, best
 ἀσφαλής, -ές, safe

ἀσφαλές ἐδόκει μετοπωρινῆς ὥρας ἐνεστώσης ἐνθαλαττεύειν· ὥστε καὶ τὴν ναῦν ἀνεῖλκον ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν, νύκτα χειμέριον δεδοικότες.

CONVERSATION

After the usual question and answer an exercise may be made up in class on a Day in the Country, or a Picnic, or a Hunt; to be written out afterwards as home work.

The coinage may also be taught by the following phrases:

τὸ μὲν τάλαντον ἔχει ἐξήκοντα μνᾶς, ἡ δὲ μνᾶ δραχμὰς ἑκατόν, ἡ δὲ δραχμὴ ὀβολοὺς ἑξ.

QUESTIONS:—πόστον μέρος ἐστι δραχμῆς ὁ ὀβολός; etc.

SKOLIA (convivial songs)

I

εἴθ' ἐξῆν ὅποιος τις ἦν ἕκαστος,
 τὸ στήθος διελόντ', ἔπειτα τὸν νοῦν
 ἐσιδόντα, κλήσαντα πάλιν,
 ἄνδρα φίλον νομίζεν ἀδόλῳ φρενί.

II

ὕγαινευ μὲν ἄριστον ἀνδρὶ θνητῷ,
 δεύτερον δὲ φύην καλὸν γενέσθαι,
 τὸ τρίτον δὲ πλουτεῖν ἀδόλως,
 καὶ τὸ τέταρτον ἡβαν μετὰ τῶν φίλων.

XIX

DENTAL VERB STEMS.—Verbs in *-άζω* and *-όζω* drop the dental before *σ* or *κ*, and it becomes *σ* before *θ* or *μ*.

φράζω, *φράσω*, *ἔφρασα*, *πέφρακα*, *ἐφράσθην*, *πέφρασμαι*.

Verbs in *-ίζω* form the future *-ιώ* (contracted), conjugated like *φανώ* :—

νομίζω, *νομιώ* (*νομιόην*, *νομιῶν*), but *ἐνόμισα*, etc.

CONTRACTED VERB STEMS.—The subjunctive and optative are thus formed. —

ACTIVE

Subj. *τιμῶ*, *τιμᾶς*, *τιμᾶ*, like indicative
Opt. *τιμῶην*, *τιμῶης*, etc., *τιμῶεν*

ϵ { *ποιῶ*, *ποιῆς*, *ποιῆ*, etc.
ποιόην, *ποιόης*, etc.

σ { *δηλῶ*, *δηλοῖς*, *δηλοῖ*, *δηλώτον*, etc., with *ω*
δηλοίην, *δηλοίης*, etc.

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE

α { *τιμῶμαι*, *τιμᾶ*, like indicative
τιμῶμην, *τιμῶο*, etc.

ϵ { *ποιῶμαι*, *ποιῆ*, etc.
ποιόμην, *ποιόο*, etc.

σ { *δηλῶμαι*, *δηλοῖ*, *δηλώται*, etc., with *ω*
δηλοίμην, *δηλοίο*, etc.

τάλας 'wretched' and *μέλας* 'black' are thus declined :—

	M.	F.	N.
Sing.			
N.V.	<i>τάλᾱς</i>	<i>τάλαινα</i>	<i>τάλαν</i>
A.	<i>τάλαν</i>	<i>τάλαιναν</i>	<i>τάλαν</i>
G.	<i>τάλανος</i>	<i>ταλαίνης</i>	<i>τάλανος</i>
D.	<i>τάλανι</i>	<i>ταλαίνῃ</i>	<i>τάλανι</i>
Dual.			
N.V.A.	<i>τάλανε</i>	<i>ταλαίνᾱ</i>	<i>τάλανε</i>
G.D.	<i>τάλάνουν</i>	<i>ταλαίναν</i>	<i>ταλάνουν</i>
Plur.			
N.V.	<i>τάλανεσ</i>	<i>τάλαιναι</i>	<i>τάλαινα</i>
A.	<i>τάλανεσ</i>	<i>ταλαίνᾱς</i>	<i>τάλαινα</i>
G.	<i>τάλάνων</i>	<i>ταλαινῶν</i>	<i>ταλάνων</i>
D.	<i>τάλασι(ν)</i>	<i>ταλαίνας</i>	<i>τάλασι(ν)</i>

Comparison : *τάλας*, *ταλάντερος*, *ταλάντατος*

EXERCISE.—(1) Conjugate the future act. and mid. of *κομίζω* 'carry', 'convey', *φροντίζω* 'think.'

(2) Conjugate the subjunctive and optative present act. and mid. of any verbs taken from the vocabularies.

SYNTAX RULE, 27.—Verbs of saying which imply feeling of any kind tend to take *μή* as their negative when an infinitive follows. Otherwise the negative of the Recta remains. Verbs of swearing always have *μή* as the negative of the thing sworn.

SYNTAX RULE, 28.—A verbal notion may be paraphrased by the verbal noun with *ποιοῦμαι* : as *λόγους ποιοῦμαι* = *λέγω*. [The active *ποιῶ*, if used, has always a different sense.]

VOCABULARY

VERBS		
<i>ἄγω</i> , lead away as prisoner	<i>ἀξιῶ</i> (-ο-), claim	aor. mid. perished, <i>-όλωλα</i> str.
<i>ἀδικῶ</i> (-ε-), do wrong	<i>ἀπ-εσθίω</i> , eat away	perf. I am undone
<i>αἰτιῶμαι</i> (-α-), accuse	<i>ἀπ-όλλυμι</i> , -ολῶ, -όλωκα, -όλωλεκα,	
	destroy : -ωλόμην	

βλαστάνω, βλα- στήσω, ἐβλαστοί, grow	παιδεύω, instruct, train	ναύτης, sailor οἶκτος, pity
δέω, δέισω, ἔδισα, bind	πᾶραιμι, be present τρέχω, δραμοῖμαι, ἔδραμον, δεδρά- μηκα, run	ὄρος, τό, hill πληγῇ, blow πνεῦμα, τό, wind
δια-κείμει, -κέισομαι, be situated, be in any condition (<i>with</i> <i>adverbs</i>), <i>subj.</i> κέω- μαι, <i>opt.</i> κείοιμην ἐπι-δακρύω, weep also	ἱλακτῶ (-ε-), bark ὑπ-άγομαι, attract	χειμών, -ωνος, storm, winter ψάμμος, ἡ, sand
ἐσθίω, eat: ἔδομαι, ἔδίδοκα, ἔφαγον θηρῶ (-α-), hunt κατα-βόσκω, cause to feed (<i>mid.</i> feed) κατα-δίωκω, pursue κατα-κλῶ (-α-), break off	NOUNS ἀκτῇ, shore βουκόλος, herdsman δικαιοσύνη, justice δικαστής, judge θήρᾱ, hunt θύμον, thyme κῆπος, garden κλέος, τό, renown κόμαρος, ἡ, arbutus κυνηγέτης, hunts- man	ADJECTIVES ἀγροῖκος, rustic Μυτιληναῖος, Myti- lenean περιττός, excessive, very great πονηρός, bad σαφής, -ές, clear σύντομος, -ον, brief Χλωρός, green
κατα-φρονῶ (-ε-), despise (<i>gen.</i>) κατ-ηγορῶ (-ε-), accuse (<i>gen.</i>) ὀμνῶμι, ὀμῶμαι, ὥμοσα, ὀμώμοκα, swear (<i>by, acc.</i>)	κύων, κυνός, ὁ, ἡ, dog κωμήτης, villager λόγος, ἡ, withy, <i>agnus castus</i> λύκος, wolf(= <i>lupus</i>)	ADVERBS, ETC. ἢ . . . ἢ, either . . . or οὔδέ, neither, nor, not even ὧδε, here, thus

A RUSTIC TRIAL

Δικαστὴν καθίζουσι Φιλητᾶν τὸν βουκόλον· πρεσ-
βύτατος γὰρ ἦν τῶν παρόντων καὶ κλέος εἶχεν ἐν
τοῖς κωμηταῖς δικαιοσύνης περιττής. πρῶτοι δὲ κατη-
γόρουν οἱ Μυτιληναῖοι σαφῇ καὶ σύντομα. "Ἠλθομεν
εἰς τούτους τοὺς ἀγροὺς θηρᾶσαι ἐθέλοντες. τὴν μὲν
οὖν ναῦν λόγῳ χλωρᾷ δήσαντες, ἐπὶ τῆς ἀκτῆς κατε-

λίπομεν· αὐτοὶ δὲ μετὰ τῶν κυνῶν θήραν ἐποιοῦμεθα.
ἐν τούτῳ πρὸς τὴν θάλατταν αἱ αἶγες τούτου κατελ-
θοῦσαι, τὴν τε λόγον κατεσθίουσι, καὶ τὴν ναῦν
ἀπολύουσιν. ἀνθ' ὧν ἀξιούμεν ἄγειν τούτον πονηρὸν
ᾧτα βουκόλου, ὃς ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάττης νέμει τὰς αἶγας
ὡς ναύτης."

τοσαῦτα οἱ Μυτιληναῖοι κατηγορήσαν. ὁ δὲ Δάφνης
διέκειτο μὲν κακῶς ὑπὸ τῶν πληγῶν, Χλόην δ' ὁρῶν
παροῦσαν, πάντων κατεφρόνει, καὶ ᾧδ' εἶπεν: "Ἐγὼ
νέμω τὰς αἶγας καλῶς. οὐδέποτε ἠτιάσατο κωμότης
οὐδὲ εἰς, ὡς ἡ κῆπὸν τιως αἰξέ ἐμῇ κατεβοσκήσατο ἢ
ἄμπελον βλαστάνουσιν κατέκλασεν· οὔτοι δ' εἰσὶ
κυνηγέται πονηροὶ καὶ κύνας ἔχουσι κακῶς πεπαιδευ-
μένους, οἵτινες τρέχοντες καὶ ὑλακτοῦντες κατεδιώξαν
αὐτὰς ἐκ τῶν ὁρῶν καὶ τῶν πεδίων ἐπὶ τὴν θάλατταν,
ὥσπερ λύκοι. ἀλλ' ἀπέφαγον¹ τὴν λόγον· οὐ γὰρ
εἶχον ἐν ψάμμῳ πόαν ἢ κόμαρον ἢ θύμον. ἀλλ'
ἀπώλετο ἡ ναὺς ὑπὸ τοῦ πνεύματος καὶ τῆς θαλάττης.
ταῦτα χειμῶνος, οὐκ αἰγῶν, ἔργα ἐστίν."

τούτοις ἐπεδάκρυσεν ὁ Δάφνης, καὶ εἰς οἶκτον
ὑπηγάγετο τοὺς ἀγροικοὺς πόλιν· ὥσθ' ὁ Φιλητᾶς ὁ
δικαστὴς ὤμνε Πᾶνα καὶ Νύμφας μηδὲν ἀδικεῖν
Δάφνιν.

XX

Learn the Middle and Passive of the verbs in -μι.
The Grammar should then be revised from the
tables at the end of the book, whilst the pieces in
the accompanying Reader are being read day by day.

¹ See *ἐσθίω*.

READING LESSON—WINTER

Γίνεται δὲ χειμὼν Δαφνίδι καὶ Χλόῃ τοῦ πολέμου πικρότερος. ἐξαίφνης γὰρ περιπεσοῦσα χιὼν πολλὴ πάσας μὲν ἀπέκλῃσε τὰς ὁδοὺς, πάντας δὲ κατέκλῃσε τοὺς γεωργούς. λάβροι μὲν οἱ χείμαρροι κατέρρεον, ἐπεπήγει δὲ κρύσταλλος· τὰ δένδρα πλήρη ἦν χιόνος, ἡ γῆ πᾶσα ἀφανὴς ἦν πλὴν περὶ πηγὰς που καὶ ρεύματα. οὐτ' ἀγέλην ἐς νομὴν ἤγεν οὐδεὶς, οὐτ' αὐτὸς προῦβαινε τῶν θυρῶν, ἀλλὰ πῦρ καύσαντες μέγα περὶ ῥῥὰς ἀλεκτρυόνων, οἱ μὲν λίνον ἔστρεφον, οἱ δ' αἰγῶν τρίχας ἔκρεκον, οἱ δὲ παγίδας ὀρύθων ἠργάζοντο. τότε βοῶν ἐπὶ φάτναις φροντὶς ἦν ἄχυρον ἐσθιόντων, αἰγῶν καὶ προβάτων ἐν τοῖς σηκοῖς φυλάδας, ὕδων ἐν τοῖς συφεοῖς βαλάνους. τῇ δὲ Χλόῃ ἀεὶ συνῆν ἡ μήτηρ, ἔριά τε ξάλευν διδάσκουσα καὶ ἀτράκτους στρέφειν.

COMPENDIUM OF GRAMMAR

THE ARTICLE

	M.	F.	N.
Sing.	ὁ	ἡ	τό
	τόν	τήν	τό
	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ
Dual N.A.	τώ		
G.D.	τοῖν		
Plur.	οἱ	αἱ	τά
	τούς	τάς	τά
	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς

for all genders

FIRST OR α-DECLENSION

(1) *Feminines*

stem	φιλία, 'friendship'	χωρᾶ, 'land'	τιμᾶ, 'honour'	γλωττα, 'tongue'
Sing.				
N.V.	φιλίᾳ	χωρᾶ	τιμῇ	γλωττᾷ
A.	φιλίαν	χωρᾶν	τιμῇν	γλωττᾶν
G.	φιλίας	χωρᾶς	τιμῆς	γλωττῆς
D.	φιλίᾳ	χωρᾷ	τιμῇ	γλωττῇ
Dual N.V.A.	φιλίᾳ	χωρᾶ	τιμᾶ	γλωττᾶ
G.D.	φιλίαιν	χωραιν	τιμαῖν	γλωτταῖν
Plur.				
N.V.	φιλίαι	χώραι	τιμαί	γλωτται
A.	φιλίας	χώρας	τιμάς	γλωττάς
G.	φιλίων	χωρων	τιμῶν	γλωττῶν
D.	φιλίαις	χώραις	τιμαῖς	γλωτταις

(2) *Masculines*

<i>stem</i>	<i>νεανία</i> , m. 'youth'	<i>πολίτα</i> , m. 'citizen'	<i>Χαρμίδη</i>
Sing.	N. <i>νεανίας</i>	<i>πολίτης</i>	<i>Χαρμίδης</i>
	V. <i>νεανιά</i>	<i>πολίτα</i>	<i>Χαρμίδη</i>
	A. <i>νεανίαν</i>	<i>πολίτην</i>	<i>Χαρμίδην</i>
	G. <i>νεανίου</i>	<i>πολίτου</i>	<i>Χαρμίδου</i>
Dual N.V.A.	D. <i>νεανίᾱ</i>	<i>πολίτην</i>	<i>Χαρμίδην</i>
	G.D. <i>νεανιάων</i>	<i>πολίτᾱ</i>	
Plur.	N.V. <i>νεανίαί</i>	<i>πολίται</i>	Dual and plural, if wanted, like the others.
	A. <i>νεανίας</i>	<i>πολίτας</i>	
	G. <i>νεανίων</i>	<i>πολιτῶν</i>	
	D. <i>νεανίαῖς</i>	<i>πολίταις</i>	

SECOND OR o-DECLENSION

<i>stem</i>	<i>νόμο</i> , m. 'law'	<i>δώρο</i> , n. 'gift'
Sing.	N. <i>νόμος</i>	<i>δῶρον</i>
	V. <i>νόμῃ</i>	<i>δῶρον</i>
	A. <i>νόμον</i>	<i>δῶρον</i>
	G. <i>νόμου</i>	<i>δώρου</i>
	D. <i>νόμῳ</i>	<i>δώρῳ</i>
Dual N.V.A.	<i>νόμῳ</i>	<i>δώρῳ</i>
	G.D. <i>νόμοιν</i>	<i>δώρου</i>
Plur.	N.V. <i>νόμοι</i>	<i>δῶρα</i>
	A. <i>νόμους</i>	<i>δῶρα</i>
	G. <i>νόμων</i>	<i>δώρων</i>
	D. <i>νόμοις</i>	<i>δώροις</i>

Contracted Nouns

<i>stem</i>	<i>νοο</i> , 'mind'	<i>ὀσσε</i> , 'bone'
Sing.	N. <i>νόος</i>	<i>ὀστέον</i>
	V. <i>νόε</i>	<i>ὀστέον</i>
	A. <i>νόον</i>	<i>ὀστέον</i>
	G. <i>νόου</i>	<i>ὀστέου</i>
	D. <i>νόῳ</i>	<i>ὀστέῳ</i>
Dual N.V.A.	<i>νόῳ</i>	<i>ὀστέῳ</i>
	G.D. <i>νόοιν</i>	<i>ὀστέων</i>
Plur.	N.V. <i>νοῖ</i>	<i>ὀστέα</i>
	A. <i>νόους</i>	<i>ὀστέα</i>
	G. <i>νόων</i>	<i>ὀστέων</i>
	D. <i>νόοις</i>	<i>ὀστέοις</i>

stem *καλω*, 'cable'

Sing.	N.V. <i>κάλως</i>	<i>ἀνώγειον</i>
	A. <i>κάλων</i>	<i>ἀνώγειον</i>
	G. <i>κάλω</i>	<i>ἀνώγειω</i>
	D. <i>κάλῳ</i>	<i>ἀνώγειῳ</i>
Dual N.V.A.	<i>κάλῳ</i>	<i>ἀνώγειω</i>
	G.D. <i>κάλῳ</i>	<i>ἀνώγειῳ</i>
Plur.	N.V. <i>κάλῳ</i>	<i>ἀνώγειω</i>
	A. <i>κάλως</i>	<i>ἀνώγειω</i>
	G. <i>κάλων</i>	<i>ἀνώγειων</i>
	D. <i>κάλῳς</i>	<i>ἀνώγειῳς</i>

ἀνώγειω, 'upper room'

THIRD DECLENSION

Table of Endings

		<i>M. and F.</i>	
		<i>N.</i>	
Sing.	N.	s or lengthened stem	No ending
	V.	As nom., or stem without strengthening	No ending
Dual	A.	a in consonant stems	No ending
	G.	v in vowel stems	
Plur.	N.V.	ος	ος
	G.D.	ι	ι
Dual N.V.A.	A.	ε	ε
	G.D.	ουν	ουν
Plur.	N.V.	εις	ας
	G.	ας	ων
Dual N.V.A.	A.	σι(ν)	σι(ν)
	G.D.		

Vowel Stems

		πῆχυν, 'forearm'		ἰχθύς, 'fish'	
		πόλις, 'city'		ἰχθύς	
Sing.	N.	ἡ πόλις	ὁ πῆχυν	ὁ ἰχθύς	ὁ ἰχθύς
	V.	πόλις	πῆχυν	ἰχθύς	ἰχθύς
Dual	A.	πόλιν	πῆχυν	ἰχθύς	ἰχθύς
	G.	πόλεως	πῆχυν	ἰχθύς	ἰχθύς
Plur.	N.V.	πόλει	πῆχυν	ἰχθύς	ἰχθύς
	G.D.	πόλεων	πῆχυν	ἰχθύς	ἰχθύς
Dual N.V.A.	A.	πόλει	πῆχυν	ἰχθύς	ἰχθύς
	G.D.	πόλεων	πῆχυν	ἰχθύς	ἰχθύς
Plur.	N.V.	πόλει	πῆχυν	ἰχθύς	ἰχθύς
	G.	πόλεως	πῆχυν	ἰχθύς	ἰχθύς
Dual N.V.A.	A.	πόλει	πῆχυν	ἰχθύς	ἰχθύς
	G.D.	πόλεων	πῆχυν	ἰχθύς	ἰχθύς

Neuters

		δακρυ, 'tear'		ἄστυ, 'city'	
		τὸ δάκρυ		τὸ ἄστυ	
Sing.	N.V.A.	τὸ δάκρυ	τὸ δάκρυ	τὸ ἄστυ	τὸ ἄστυ
	G.	δάκρυος	δάκρυος	ἄστυος	ἄστυος
Dual	N.V.A.	δάκρυα	δάκρυα	ἄστυα	ἄστυα
	G.D.	δάκρυων	δάκρυων	ἄστυων	ἄστυων
Plur.	N.V.A.	δάκρυα	δάκρυα	ἄστυα	ἄστυα
	G.	δάκρυων	δάκρυων	ἄστυων	ἄστυων
Dual N.V.A.	A.	δάκρυα	δάκρυα	ἄστυα	ἄστυα
	G.D.	δάκρυων	δάκρυων	ἄστυων	ἄστυων
Plur.	N.V.A.	δάκρυα	δάκρυα	ἄστυα	ἄστυα
	G.	δάκρυων	δάκρυων	ἄστυων	ἄστυων
Dual N.V.A.	A.	δάκρυα	δάκρυα	ἄστυα	ἄστυα
	G.D.	δάκρυων	δάκρυων	ἄστυων	ἄστυων

Diphthongal Stems

		βασιλευ, 'king'		βου, 'ox'		γραι, 'old woman'	
		ὁ βασιλεύς		ὁ, ἡ βοῦς		ἡ γραιῦς	
Sing.	N.	ὁ βασιλεύς	ὁ, ἡ βοῦς	ὁ, ἡ βοῦς	ὁ, ἡ βοῦς	ἡ γραιῦς	ἡ γραιῦς
	V.	βασιλεῦ	βοῦ	βοῦ	βοῦ	γραιῦ	γραιῦ
Dual	A.	βασιλεῖα	βοῦν	βοῦν	βοῦν	γραιῶν	γραιῶν
	G.	βασιλέως	βοός	βοός	βοός	γραιῶς	γραιῶς
Plur.	N.V.	βασιλεῖ	βοῖ	βοῖ	βοῖ	γραιῶν	γραιῶν
	G.	βασιλέων	βοῶν	βοῶν	βοῶν	γραιῶν	γραιῶν
Dual N.V.A.	A.	βασιλεῖ	βοῖ	βοῖ	βοῖ	γραιῶν	γραιῶν
	G.D.	βασιλέων	βοῶν	βοῶν	βοῶν	γραιῶν	γραιῶν
Plur.	N.V.	βασιλεῖ	βοῖ	βοῖ	βοῖ	γραιῶν	γραιῶν
	G.	βασιλέων	βοῶν	βοῶν	βοῶν	γραιῶν	γραιῶν
Dual N.V.A.	A.	βασιλεῖ	βοῖ	βοῖ	βοῖ	γραιῶν	γραιῶν
	G.D.	βασιλέων	βοῶν	βοῶν	βοῶν	γραιῶν	γραιῶν

Consonantal Stems—(r) Gutturals

		φυλάκ, 'guard'		αἰγ, 'goat'		ὄνυχ, 'nail'	
		ὁ φύλαξ		ὁ, ἡ αἰγίς		ὁ ὄνυξ	
Sing.	N.V.	ὁ φύλαξ	ὁ, ἡ αἰγίς	ὁ, ἡ αἰγίς	ὁ, ἡ αἰγίς	ὁ ὄνυξ	ὁ ὄνυξ
	A.	φύλακα	αἰγίς	αἰγίς	αἰγίς	ὄνυχας	ὄνυχας
Dual	G.	φύλακος	αἰγίς	αἰγίς	αἰγίς	ὄνυχας	ὄνυχας
	D.	φύλακι	αἰγίς	αἰγίς	αἰγίς	ὄνυχας	ὄνυχας
Plur.	N.V.	φύλακες	αἰγίς	αἰγίς	αἰγίς	ὄνυχας	ὄνυχας
	G.	φύλακων	αἰγίς	αἰγίς	αἰγίς	ὄνυχας	ὄνυχας
Dual N.V.A.	A.	φύλακα	αἰγίς	αἰγίς	αἰγίς	ὄνυχας	ὄνυχας
	G.D.	φύλακων	αἰγίς	αἰγίς	αἰγίς	ὄνυχας	ὄνυχας
Plur.	N.V.	φύλακες	αἰγίς	αἰγίς	αἰγίς	ὄνυχας	ὄνυχας
	G.	φύλακων	αἰγίς	αἰγίς	αἰγίς	ὄνυχας	ὄνυχας
Dual N.V.A.	A.	φύλακα	αἰγίς	αἰγίς	αἰγίς	ὄνυχας	ὄνυχας
	G.D.	φύλακων	αἰγίς	αἰγίς	αἰγίς	ὄνυχας	ὄνυχας

(2) *Dentals*

<i>stem</i>	<i>θηρ, 'serf'</i>	<i>φυγαδ, 'fugitive'</i>	<i>σωματ, 'body'</i>
Sing.	N.V. ὁ θής	ὁ, ἡ φυγάς	τὸ σῶμα
	A. θήτα	φυγάδα	σῶμα
	G. θητός	φυγάδος	σώματος
	D. θητί	φυγάδι	σώματι
Dual	N.V.A. θήτε	φυγάδε	σώματε
	G.D. θητοῖν	φυγάδων	σωμάτων
Plur.	N.V. θήτες	φυγάδες	σώματα
	A. θήτας	φυγάδας	σώματα
	G. θητῶν	φυγάδων	σωμάτων
	D. θησίν(ν)	φυγάσι(ν)	σώμασι(ν)

Stems in -ντ

<i>stem</i>	<i>γυῖαντ, m. 'giant'</i>	<i>λεοντ, m. 'lion'</i>	<i>όδοντ, m. 'tooth'</i>
Sing.	N. γυῖας	λέων	ὀδούς
	V. (γυῖαν)	(λέον)	ὀδούς
	A. γύαντα	λέοντα	ὀδόντα
	G. γύαντος	λέοντος	ὀδόντος
	D. γύαντι	λέοντι	ὀδόντι
Dual	N.V.A. γύαντε	λέοντε	ὀδόντε
	G.D. γυάντων	λεόντων	ὀδόντων
Plur.	N.V. γύαντες	λέοντες	ὀδόντες
	A. γύαντας	λέοντας	ὀδόντας
	G. γυάντων	λεόντων	ὀδόντων
	D. γύασιν(ν)	λέονσιν(ν)	ὀδούσιν(ν)

Stems in Labials

<i>stem</i>	<i>γυπ, m. 'vulture'</i>	
Sing.	N.V. γυψ	Dual γυπε
	A. γυπα	
	G. γυπός	
	D. γυπί	
		Plur. γυπες
		γυπας
		γυπῶν
		γυψί

Stems in Liquids

<i>stem</i>	<i>θηρ, m. 'wild beast'</i>	<i>ρήτορ, m. 'orator'</i>	<i>πατερ, m. 'father'</i>
Sing.	N. ἄλς	ρήτωρ	πατήρ
	V. ἄλς	ρήτορ	πάτερ
	A. ἄλα	ρήτορα	πατέρα
	G. ἄλός	ρήτορος	πατρός
	D. ἄλί	ρήτορι	πατρί
Du.	N.V.A. ἄλε	ρήτορε	πατέρε
	G.D. ἄλῶν	ρήτόρων	πατέρων
Plur.	N.V. ἄλες	ρήtores	πατέρες
	A. ἄλας	ρήτορας	πατέρας
	G. ἄλῶν	ρήτόρων	πατέρων
	D. ἄλσιν(ν)	ρήτορσιν(ν)	πατράσιν(ν)

Stems in -ν

<i>stem</i>	<i>ἑλλην, m. 'Greek'</i>	<i>λιμεν, m. 'harbour'</i>	<i>ἡγεμον, m. 'leader'</i>	<i>δελφῶν, m. 'dolphin'</i>
Sing.	N.V. ἑλληγν	λιμήν	ἡγεμών	δελφίς
	A. ἑλληγνα	λιμένα	ἡγεμόνα	δελφῖνα
	G. ἑλληγνος	λιμένος	ἡγεμόνος	δελφῖνος
	D. ἑλληγνι	λιμένι	ἡγεμόνι	δελφῖνι
Du.	N.V.A. ἑλληγνε	λιμένε	ἡγεμόνε	δελφῖνε
	G.V. ἑλληγνων	λιμένων	ἡγεμόνων	δελφῖνων
Plur.	N.V. ἑλληγνες	λιμένες	ἡγεμόνες	δελφῖνες
	A. ἑλληγνας	λιμένας	ἡγεμόνας	δελφῖνας
	G. ἑλληγνων	λιμένων	ἡγεμόνων	δελφῖνων
	D. ἑλληγσιν(ν)	λιμέσιν(ν)	ἡγεμόσιν(ν)	δελφῖσιν(ν)

Stems in -es

stem	γενες, n. 'race,' 'family'	Δημοσθενες, m. 'Demosthenes'
Sing.	N. γένος V. γένος A. γένος G. γένους (ε-ος) D. γένει (ε-ι)	Δημοσθένης Δημόσθενες Δημοσθένη, -ην Δημοσθένους Δημοσθένει
Dual	N.V.A. γένει (ε-ε) G.D. γενοῖν (ε-οιν)	Περικλεες, 'Pericles'
Plur.	N.V. γένη (ε-α) A. γένη (ε-α) G. γενῶν (ε-ων) D. γένεσσι(ν)	Sing. N. Περικλῆς V. Περικλεις A. Περικλέα G. Περικλέους D. Περικλεῖ

Some Common Irregular Stems

stem	υἱο, υἱε, 'son'	ναυ, f. 'ship'
Sing.	N. υἱός V. υἱέ A. υἱόν G. υἱοῦ, υἱέος D. υἱῷ, υἱεῖ	Zeús Zeṽ Día Díós Dítē
Dual	N.V.A. υἱεῖ G.D. υἱέοιν	νηῖ νηε νεοῖν
Plur.	N.V. υἱοί, υἱεῖς A. υἱοῖς, υἱεῖς G. υἱῶν, υἱέων D. υἱοῖς, υἱέσσι(ν)	νηες ναῦς νεῶν ναυσί(ν)

stem	γυναικ, 'woman'	ὠτ, 'ear'	ποδ, 'foot'	γονατ, 'knee'
Sing.	N. γυνή V. γύναι A. γυναικα G. γυναικός D. γυναικί	οὖς οὖς οὖς ὠτός ὠτί	πούς πούς πόδα ποδός ποδί	γόνυ γόνυ γόνυ γόνατος γόνατι
Dual	N.V.A. γυναικε G.D. γυναικοῖν	ὠτε ὠτοιν	πόδε ποδοῖν	γόνατε γονάτων
Plur.	N.V. γυναικες A. γυναικας G. γυναικῶν D. γυναιξί(ν)	ὠτα ὠτα ὠτων ὠσί(ν)	πόδες πόδας ποδῶν ποσί(ν)	γόνατα γόνατα γοιάτων γοιάσσι(ν)

stem	πυρ, 'fire'	ὑδατ, 'water'	χερ, 'hand'	ἀνερ, m. 'man'
Sing.	N. πῦρ V. πῦρ A. πῦρ G. πυρός D. πυρί	ὔδωρ ὔδωρ ὔδωρ ὔδατος ὔδατι	χείρ χείρ χείρα χειρός χειρί	ἀνήρ ἀνερ ἀνδρα ἀνδρός ἀνδρί
Dual	N.V.A. None G.D. None	None	χείρε χεροῖν	ἀνδρε ἀνδρόν
Plur.	N.V. πυρά A. πυρά G. πυρῶν D. πυροῖς	ὔδατα ὔδατα ὔδάτων ὔδασι(ν)	χείρες χείρας χειρῶν χερσί(ν)	ἀνδρες ἀνδρας ἀνδρῶν ἀνδράσσι(ν)

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS WITH THREE ENDINGS

καλός, 'beautiful'

	M.	F.	N.
Sing. N.	καλός	καλή	καλόν
V.	καλέ	καλή	καλόν
A.	καλόν	καλήν	καλόν
G.	καλοῦ	καλῆς	καλοῦ
D.	καλῷ	καλῇ	καλῷ
Dual N.V.A.	καλώ	καλά	καλώ
G.D.	καλοῖν	καλαῖν	καλοῖν
Plur. N.V.	καλοί	καλαί	καλά
A.	καλούς	καλάς	καλά
G.	καλῶν	καλῶν	καλῶν
D.	καλοῖς	καλαῖς	καλοῖς

δίκαιος, 'just'

	M.	F.	N.
Sing. N.	δίκαιος	δικαία	δίκαιον
V.	δικαie	δικαία	δίκαιον
A.	δίκαιον	δικαίαν	δίκαιον
G.	δικαίου	δικαίας	δικαίου
D.	δικαίῳ	δικαίᾳ	δικαίῳ

Dual and Plural like καλός.

Contracted stems

ἀπλοῦς, 'simple'

	M.	F.	N.
Sing. N.V.	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλή	ἀπλοῦν
A.	ἀπλοῦν	ἀπλήν	ἀπλοῦν
G.	ἀπλοῦ	ἀπλῆς	ἀπλοῦ
D.	ἀπλῷ	ἀπλῇ	ἀπλῷ
Dual N.V.A.	ἀπλῶ	ἀπλᾶ	ἀπλῶ
G.D.	ἀπλοῖν	ἀπλαῖν	ἀπλοῖν
Plur. N.V.	ἀπλοῖ	ἀπλαῖ	ἀπλᾶ
A.	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλάς	ἀπλᾶ
G.	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλῶν
D.	ἀπλοῖς	ἀπλαῖς	ἀπλοῖς

ἀργυρεός, 'of silver'

	M.	F.	N.
Sing. N.V.	ἀργυρεός	ἀργυρά	ἀργυροῦν
A.	ἀργυροῦν	ἀργυράν	ἀργυροῦν
G.	ἀργυροῦ	ἀργυρᾶς	ἀργυροῦ
D.	ἀργυρῷ	ἀργυρᾷ	ἀργυρῷ
Dual N.V.A.	ἀργυρῶ	ἀργυρά	ἀργυρῶ
G.D.	ἀργυροῖν	ἀργυραῖν	ἀργυροῖν
Plur. N.V.	ἀργυροί	ἀργυραί	ἀργυρά
A.	ἀργυροῦς	ἀργυρᾶς	ἀργυρά
G.	ἀργυρῶν	ἀργυρῶν	ἀργυρῶν
D.	ἀργυροῖς	ἀργυραῖς	ἀργυροῖς

Stems in -υ, feminine -α

	M.	F.	N.
Sing. N.V.	ἡδύς	ἡδέα	ἡδύ
A.	ἡδύν	ἡδέαν	ἡδύ
G.	ἡδέος	ἡδέας	ἡδέος
D.	ἡδέϊ (ε-ι)	ἡδέϊα	ἡδέϊ (ε-ι)
Dual N.V.A.	ἡδέε	ἡδέᾳ	ἡδέε
G.D.	ἡδέοιν	ἡδείαν	ἡδέοιν
Plur. N.V.	ἡδέεις (ε-ες)	ἡδέαι	ἡδέα
A.	ἡδέεις (ε-ας)	ἡδέας	ἡδέα
G.	ἡδέων	ἡδέων	ἡδέων
D.	ἡδέσι (ν)	ἡδείαις	ἡδέσι (ν)

Stems in -ν

stem	M.	F.	N.
	μέλαν	μέλαινα	μέλαν, 'black'
Sing. N.	μέλας	μέλαινα	μέλαν
V.	μέλαν	μέλαινα	μέλαν
A.	μέλανα	μέλαιναν	μέλαν
G.	μέλανος	μελαίνης	μέλαν-ος
D.	μέλανι	μελαίνῃ	μέλαν-ι
Dual N.V.A.	μέλανε	μελαίνα	μέλανε
G.D.	μελάνοιν	μελαίανιν	μελάνοιν
Plur. N.V.	μέλανες	μέλαιναι	μέλανα
A.	μέλανας	μελαίνας	μέλανα
G.	μελάνων	μελαινῶν	μελάνων
D.	μέλασι(ν)	μελαίαις	μέλασι(ν)

μέγας, 'great'

stem	M.	F.	N.
	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα
Sing. N.V.	μέγας	μεγάλην	μέγα
A.	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα
G.	μεγάλον	μεγάλης	μεγάλου
D.	μέγαλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ
Dual N.V.A.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ
G.D.	μεγάλοιν	μεγάλαιν	μεγάλοιν
Plur. N.V.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα
A.	μεγάλους	μεγάλας	μεγάλα
G.	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων
D.	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις

πολύς, 'much'

stem	M.	F.	N.
	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
Sing. N.V.	πολύς	πολλήν	πολύ
A.	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
G.	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
D.	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ
Plur. N.V.	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
A.	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά
G.	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
D.	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς

No dual in use.

Stems in -οντ, with Feminines in First Declension

stem	M.	F.	N.
	ὄν	οὔσα	ὄν
Sing. N.V.	ὄν	οὔσαν	ὄν
A.	ὄντα	οὔσαν	ὄντος
G.	ὄντος	οὔσης	ὄντος
D.	ὄντι	οὔσῃ	ὄντι
Dual N.V.A.	ὄντε	οὔσῃ	ὄντε
G.D.	ὄντοι	οὔσαι	ὄντοι
Plur. N.V.	όντες	οὔσαι	όντα
A.	όντας	οὔσας	όντα
G.	όντων	οὔσων	όντων
D.	όνσι(ν)	οὔσαις	όνσι(ν)

So λύων (*pres.*), λαβών (*strong aor.*), ἑκόν (*aor.*, 'willing'),
 διδοῖς διδοῖσα διδόν 'giving.'

Contracted Stems

α-Stems

	M.	F.	N.
Sing. N.V.	τιμῶν	τιμῶσα	τιμῶν
A.	τιμῶντα	τιμῶσαν	τιμῶν, etc.
Plur. D.	τιμῶσι(ν)	τιμῶσαις	τιμῶσι(ν)

ε-Stems

Sing. N.V.	ποιῶν	ποιῶσα	ποιῶν
A.	ποιῶντα	ποιῶσαν	ποιῶν, etc.
Plur. D.	ποιῶσι(ν)	ποιῶσαις	ποιῶσι(ν)

ο-Stems

Sing. N.V.	δηλῶν	δηλοῦσα	δηλοῦν
A.	δηλοῦντα	δηλοῦσαν	δηλοῦν, etc.
Plur. D.	δηλοῦσι(ν)	δηλούσαις	δηλοῦσι(ν)

Stems in -εντ

(aor. part. pass.)

	M.	F.	N.
stem	λυθέντ	λυθείσα	λυθέντ
Sing. N.V.	λυθείς	λυθείσα	λυθέν
A.	λυθέντα	λυθείσαν	λυθέν
G.	λυθέντος	λυθείσης	λυθέντος
D.	λυθέντι	λυθείσῃ	λυθέντι
Dual N.V.A.	λυθέντε	λυθείσᾱ	λυθέντε
G.D.	λυθέντων	λυθείσαιν	λυθέντων
Plur. N.V.	λυθέντες	λυθείσαι	λυθέντα
A.	λυθέντας	λυθείσας	λυθέντα
G.	λυθέντων	λυθείσων	λυθέντων
D.	λυθένσι(ν)	λυθείσαις	λυθένσι(ν)

Stems in -υντ

	M.	F.	N.
stem	δεικνυντ	δεικνυσα	δεικνυντ
Sing. N.V.	δεικνύς	δεικνῦσα	δεικνύν
A.	δεικνύντα	δεικνῦσαν	δεικνύν
G.	δεικνύντος	δεικνύσης	δεικνύντος
D.	δεικνύντι	δεικνύσῃ	δεικνύντι
Dual N.V.A.	δεικνύντε	δεικνύσᾱ	δεικνύντε
G.D.	δεικνύντων	δεικνύσαιν	δεικνύντων
Plur. N.V.	δεικνύντες	δεικνύσαι	δεικνύντα
A.	δεικνύντας	δεικνύσας	δεικνύντα
G.	δεικνύντων	δεικνύσων	δεικνύντων
D.	δεικνύνσι(ν)	δεικνύσαις	δεικνύνσι(ν)

Stems in -αντ

(aor. part. act.)

	M.	F.	N.
stem	λυσαντ	λυσασα	λυσαντ
Sing. N.V.	λύσας	λύσᾱσα	λῦσαν
A.	λύσαντα	λύσᾱσαν	λῦσαν
G.	λύσαντος	λύσᾱσης	λύσαντος
D.	λύσαντι	λύσᾱσῃ	λύσαντι
Dual N.V.A.	λύσαντε	λύσᾱσᾱ	λύσαντε
G.D.	λύσάντων	λύσᾱσαιν	λύσάντων
Plur. N.V.	λύσαντες	λύσᾱσαι	λύσαντα
A.	λύσαντας	λύσᾱσας	λύσαντα
G.	λύσάντων	λύσᾱσων	λύσάντων
D.	λύσᾱσι(ν)	λύσᾱσαις	λύσᾱσι(ν)

So all Participles ending in -ας, as ἰστάς, βας, and πᾶς 'all' (with ἅπας, σύμπας, πρόπας).

Stems in -οτ

stem	Stems in -οτ		
	M.	F.	N.
Sing.	N.V. λευκοτ	λευκυα	λευκοτ
	A. λευκός	λεκυία	λευκός
	G. λευκότα	λεκυίαν	λευκός
	D. λευκότος	λεκυίας	λευκότος
Dual N.V.A.	λευκότι	λεκυίᾱ	λευκότι
	λευκότε	λεκυία	λευκότε
	G.D. λευκότων	λεκυίαι	λευκότων
	λευκόσι(ν)	λεκυίας	λευκόσι(ν)
Plur.	N.V. λευκοί	λεκυίαι	λευκοί
	A. λευκός	λεκυίας	λευκός
	G. λευκότες	λεκυίων	λευκότες
	D. λευκότες	λεκυίας	λευκότες

So all perfect participles active.

ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS

Stems in -ς

stem	Stems in -ς		
	M. F.	N.	
Sing.	N. εὐγενής	εὐγένης	
	V. εὐγενές	εὐγένης	
	A. εὐγενή	εὐγένης	
	G. εὐγενούς		
Dual N.V.A.	εὐγενεῖ		
	G.D. εὐγενοῖν		
Plur.	N.V. εὐγενεῖς	εὐγενή	
	A. εὐγενεῖς	εὐγενή	
	G. εὐγενῶν		
	D. εὐγενέσι		

Stems in -ν

stem	Stems in -ν		
	M. F.	N.	
Sing.	N. σῶφρων	σῶφρον	
	V. σῶφρον	σῶφρον	
	A. σῶφρονα	σῶφρον	
	G. σῶφρονος		
Dual N.V.A.	σῶφρονι		
	G.D. σῶφρονε		
Plur.	N.V. σῶφρονες	σῶφρονα	
	A. σῶφρονας	σῶφρονα	
	G. σωφρόνων		
	D. σῶφροσι		

Comparatives

stem	Comparatives		
	M. F.	N.	
Sing.	N.V. μείζων	μείζον	
	A. μείζονα or μείζω	μείζον	
	G. μείζονος		
	D. μείζονι		
Dual N.V.A.	μείζονε		
	G.D. μείζονιν		
Plur.	N.V. μείζονες or μείζους	μείζονα or μείζω	
	A. μείζονας or μείζους	μείζονα or μείζω	
	G. μείζόνων		
	D. μείζουσι(ν)		

Vowel Stems

stem	M. F.	N.	M. F.	N.
Sing. N.V.	εὔρους	εὔρου	ἔλεως	ἔλεω
A.	εὔρου	εὔρου	ἔλεω	ἔλεω
G.	εὔρου	εὔρου	ἔλεω	ἔλεω
D.	εὔρου	εὔρου	ἔλεω	ἔλεω
Dual N.V.A.	εὔρου	εὔρου	ἔλεω	ἔλεω
G.D.	εὔρου	εὔρου	ἔλεω	ἔλεω
Plur. N.V.	εὔροι	εὔροι	ἔλεω	ἔλεω
A.	εὔροι	εὔροι	ἔλεω	ἔλεω
G.	εὔροι	εὔροι	ἔλεω	ἔλεω
D.	εὔροι	εὔροι	ἔλεω	ἔλεω

N.B.—Compound adjectives in -os, with a few exceptions, have two terminations only; and so have a few which are not compounds.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

1. Add to the stem -τερος for comparative, -τατος for superlative. o-stems lengthen the vowel to -ω, if the preceding syllable be light (i.e. the vowel short by nature and followed by one consonant).

μικρός, small	μικρότερος	μικρότατος
σοφός, wise	σοφώτερος	σοφώτατος
πρεσβύς, old	πρεσβύτερος	πρεσβύτατος
ἀληθής, true	ἀληθέτερος	ἀληθέστατος

2. Stems in -ον, with a few others, add -εστερος, -εστατος.

εὐφρων, kindly	εὐφρονέστερος	εὐφρονέστατος
εὔνους, kindly	εὔνούστερος	εὔνούστατος
	(for εὔνοστερος)	εὔνοεστατος)

3. Drop the final stem-vowel, and add -ων, -ιως.

ἡδύς, sweet	ἡδύων	ἡδύιως
μέγας, great	μέγινων (for μεγαίων)	μέγιστος
ταχύς, swift	θάττων (for ταχίων)	τάχιστος

Irregular Comparison

αἰσχυρός, ugly	αἰσχυρίων	αἰσχυρίως
ἐχθρός, hateful	ἐχθρίων	ἐχθρίως
κακός, bad	κακίων	κακίως
καλός, beautiful	χαίρων	χαίριως
ὀλίγος, little	καλλίων	κάλλιστος
few	ἥττων	ὀλίγιως
πολύς, much	ἐλάττων	ἐλάχιως
ῥάδιος, easy	πλείων, πλείων	πλείως
φίλος, dear	ῥάων	ῥάως
	φίλτερος	φίλιτατος

ADVERBS

Adverbs may be formed from adjectives by substituting -ως for the last syllable of the genitive singular masculine :—

Gen.	Adv.
σοφοῦ	σοφῶς
σώφρονος	σώφρόνως
μεγάλου	μεγάλως

For comparison, use the singular comparative and the plural superlative neuter :—

σοφῶς	σοφώτερον	σοφώτατα
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But adverbs in -ω keep -ω : ἄνω, ἀνωτέρω, ἀνωτάτω.

Irregular Adverbs

μάλα, much	ιᾶλλον	ιᾷιστα
εὖ, well	ἄμεινον	ἄριστα

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

First Person, 'I'		Second Person, 'thou'	Third Person, 'he,' etc.		
			M.	F.	N.
S.	N.(V.) ἐγώ	σύ	—	—	—
	A. ἐμέ, με	σέ	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό
	G. ἐμοῦ, μου	σοῦ	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ
	D. ἐμοί, μοι	σοί	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ
D. N.(V.)	A. νώ	σφώ	αὐτά	αὐτά	αὐτά
	G.D. νῶν	σφῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐταῖν	αὐτοῖν
P.	N.(V.) ἡμεῖς	ὑμεῖς	—	—	—
	A. ἡμᾶς	ὑμᾶς	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά
	G. ἡμῶν	ὑμῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
	D. ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς

The nominative of the third person, when necessary, is generally supplied by ὁ μέν or ὁ δέ.

REFLEXIVES

	Sing.	Plur.
1st Pers.		
S. Myself	ἑμαυτόν -ήν	ἡμᾶς αὐτοῖς -άς
P. Ourselves	ἑμαυτοῦ -ῆς	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν
	ἑμαυτῷ -ῇ	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς -αῖς
2nd Pers.		
S. Thyself	σεαυτόν -ήν	ὑμᾶς αὐτοῖς -άς
P. Yourselves	σεαυτοῦ -ῆς	ὑμῶν αὐτῶν
	σεαυτῷ -ῇ	ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς -αῖς
3rd Pers.		
S. Himself, etc.	ἐαυτόν -ήν -ό	ἐαυτοῖς -άς -ά
P. Themselves	ἐαυτοῦ -ῆς -οῦ	ἐαυτῶν -ῶν -ῶν
	ἐαυτῷ -ῇ -ῷ	ἐαυτοῖς -αῖς -οῖς
		or σφᾶς αὐτοῖς
		σφῶν αὐτῶν
		σφῶν αὐτοῖς

DEMONSTRATIVES

οὗτος, 'this'				
	M.	F.	N.	
Sing.				
N.	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο	
A.	τούτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο	
G.	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	
D.	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	
Dual				
N.A.	τούτω	all genders		
G.D.	τούτων			
Plur.				
N.	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα	
A.	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα	
G.	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων	
D.	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις	

ὁδε, 'this' (here)

Declined like the article (ὁ, ἡ, τό) with the suffix δε.

	M.	F.	N.
Sing.			
N.	ὁδε	ἡδε	τόδε
A.	τόνδε	τήνδε	τόδε
G.	τούδε	τήσδε	τούδε
D.	τῷδε	τῇδε	τῷδε
Dual			
N.A.	τῷδε	all genders	
G.D.	τούνδε		
Plur.			
N.	οἷδε	αἷδε	τάδε
A.	τούσδε	τάσδε	τάδε
G.	τώνδε	τώνδε	τώνδε
D.	τούδε	ταῖδε	τούδε

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

ἐκεῖνος, 'that' (yonder) = Latin *ille*

	M.	F.	N.
Sing. N.	ἐκεῖνος	ἐκεῖνη	ἐκεῖνο
A.	ἐκεῖνον	ἐκεῖνην	ἐκεῖνο
G.	ἐκεῖνου	ἐκεῖνης	ἐκεῖνου
D.	ἐκεῖνῳ	ἐκεῖνῃ	ἐκεῖνῳ
Dual N.A.	ἐκεῖνω	all genders	
G.D.	ἐκεῖνων		
Plur. N.	ἐκεῖνοι	ἐκεῖναι	ἐκεῖνα
A.	ἐκεῖνους	ἐκεῖνας	ἐκεῖνα
G.	ἐκεῖνων	ἐκεῖνων	ἐκεῖνων
D.	ἐκεῖνοῖς	ἐκεῖναῖς	ἐκεῖνοῖς
S. N.	ὁ αὐτός = αὐτός	ἡ αὐτή = αὐτή	τὸ αὐτό = αὐτό†
A.	τὸν αὐτόν	τὴν αὐτήν	τὸ αὐτό = αὐτό†
G.	τοῦ αὐτοῦ = αὐτοῦ	τῆς αὐτῆς	τοῦ αὐτοῦ = αὐτοῦ
D.	τῷ αὐτῷ = αὐτῷ	τῇ αὐτῇ = αὐτῇ	τῷ αὐτῷ = αὐτῷ
P. N.	οἱ αὐτοὶ = αὐτοί	αἱ αὐταὶ = αὐταί	τὰ αὐτά = αὐτά
A.	τοὺς αὐτούς	τὰς αὐτάς	τὰ αὐτά = αὐτά
G.	τῶν αὐτῶν	τῶν αὐτῶν	τῶν αὐτῶν
D.	τοῖς αὐτοῖς	ταῖς αὐταῖς	τοῖς αὐτοῖς
	† Or αὐτῶν.		

ὁ αὐτός, 'the same'

THE RELATIVE PRONOUN

ὅς, 'who,' 'which'

	ὅς	ἡ	ὅ
Sing. N.	ὅς	ἡ	ὅ
A.	ὃν	ἣν	ὃ
G.	οὗ	ἣς	οὗ
D.	ὃν	ἣν	ὃν
Dual N.A.	ὃν	all genders	
G.D.	οὗ		
Plur. N.	οἳ	αἵ	αὗ
A.	οὓς	αὐς	αὐς
G.	ἃν	ἃν	ἃν
D.	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς

INTERROGATIVE

INDEFINITE

	M. F.	N.	M. F.	N.
Sing. N.	τίς	τί	τις	τι
A.	τίνα	τί	τινά	τι
G.	τίνος or τοῦ	τί	τινός or του	τι
D.	τίνι or τῷ	τί	τινί or τῷ	τι
Dual N.A.	τίνε	τίνα	τινέ	τινά
G.D.	τίνων	τίνα	τινῶν	τινά
Plur. N.	τίνες	τίνα	τινές	τινά (or ἅττα)
A.	τίνας	τίνα	τινάς	τινά (or ἅττα)
G.	τίνων	τίνα	τινῶν	τινά
D.	τίσι(ν)	τίνα	τισί(ν)	τινά

INDIRECT INTERROGATIVE

	M.	F.	N.
Sing. N.	ὅστις	ἥτις	ὅτι
A.	ὃντινα	ἣντινα	ὅτι
G.	(οὗτινος) ὅτου	ἥστινος	(οὗτινος) ὅτου
D.	(ὃτινι) ὅτῳ	ἥτινι	(ὃτινι) ὅτῳ
Dual N.A.	ὃτινε	all genders	
G.D.	ὃτων		
Plur. N.	οἷτινες	αἷτινες	αἷττα
A.	οὗτινας	ἥστινας	ἥττα
G.	(ὃντινων) ὅτων	ἥστινων	ἥττων
D.	(οὗτισι(ν)) ὅτοις	ἥστισι(ν)	(οὗτισι(ν)) ὅτοις

Reciprocal.—The Reciprocal Pronoun ἀλλήλω, 'one another,' or 'each other.'

	M.	F.	N.
Dual A.	ἀλλήλω	ἀλλήλω	ἀλλήλω
G.D.	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων
Plur. A.	ἀλλήλους	ἀλλήλας	ἀλλήλα
G.	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων
D.	ἀλλήλοις	ἀλλήλαις	ἀλλήλοις

PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES

Interrogative	Indefinite	Relative and Indirect Inter.	Demonstrative
τίς; 'who?' <i>quis?</i>	τις, 'some one,' 'any': <i>quis.</i>	ὅς, ὅστις, 'who': <i>qui.</i>	ὅδε, οὗτος, 'this': <i>hic.</i>
πότερος; 'which of two?' <i>uter?</i>	ποτέρος, 'one of two': <i>alteruter.</i>	ὁπότερος, 'which of two': <i>uter.</i>	ἑτερος, 'the one or other': <i>alter.</i>
ποῖος; 'of what kind?' <i>qualis?</i>	ποῖός, 'of some kind.'	οἷος, ὁποῖός, 'of which kind,' 'as': <i>qualis.</i>	τοῖος, τοιόσδε, τοιούτος, 'such,' 'of such a kind': <i>talis.</i>
πόσος; 'how great?' <i>quantus?</i> pl. 'how many?' <i>quot?</i>	ποσό:, 'of some size.'	ὅσος, ὁπόσος, 'how great,' 'as': <i>quantus.</i>	τόσος, τοσόσδε, τοσοῦτος, 'so great': <i>tantus, tot.</i>

PRONOMINAL ADVERBS

Interrogative	Indefinite	Relative and Indirect Inter.	Demonstrative
ποῦ; 'where?' <i>ubi?</i>	που, 'some-where': <i>alicubi.</i>	οὔ, ὅπου, 'where': <i>ubi.</i>	ἐνθάδε, 'here.' ἐκεῖ ἐνταῦθα } 'there.'
ποῖ; 'whither?'	που, 'some whither,' 'to some place.'	οὔ, ὅπου, 'whither.'	δεῦρο, 'hither.' ἐκεῖσε ἐνταυθοῖ } 'thither.'
πόθεν; 'whence?' <i>unde?</i>	ποθέν, 'from some place': <i>alicunde.</i>	ὅθεν, ὁπόθεν, 'whence': <i>unde.</i>	ἐνθένδε, 'hence.' ἐκεῖθεν } 'thence': ἐντεῦθεν } <i>hinc, inde.</i>
πῶς; 'how?'	πως, 'some-how,' 'in some way.'	ὡς, ὅπως, 'in which way,' 'as.'	ὥδε, οὕτως, 'thus.'
πότε; 'when?'	πότε, 'once,' 'at some time.'	ὅτε, ὁπότε, 'when.'	τότε, 'then.'
πῆ; 'how?' 'in what way?'	πη, 'in some way.'	ῆ, ὅπη, 'in which way,' 'as.'	τῆδε, ταύτη, 'in this way,' 'thus.'
πηνίκα; 'at what time?'		ῆνίκα, ὅπηνίκα, 'at what time,' 'when.'	τηνικάδε, τηνικάυτα, 'at that time.'

NUMERALS

	Cardinals	Ordinals	Adverbs
1	εἷς, μία, ἓν	πρῶτος, -η, -ον	ἅπασι
2	δύο	δεύτερος	δίς
3	τρεις, τρία	τρίτος	τρίς
4	τέτταρες, -α	τέταρτος	τετράκις
5	πέντε	πέμπτος	πεντάκις
6	ἕξ	ἕκτος	ἑξάκις
7	ἐπτά	ἑβδόμος	ἐπτάκις
8	ὀκτώ	ὀγδοος	ὀκτάκις
9	ἐννέα	ἐνάτος	ἐνάκις
10	δέκα	δέκατος	δεκάκις
11	ἐνδεκά	ἐνδέκατος	ἐνδεκάκις
12	δώδεκα	δωδέκατος	δωδεκάκις
13	τρεις καὶ δέκα	τρίτος καὶ δέκατος	τρισκαδεκάκις
14	τέτταρες καὶ δέκα	τέταρτος καὶ δέκατος	τετταρεσκαδεκάκις
15	πεντεκαίδεκα	πέμπτος καὶ δέκατος	πεντεκαδεκάκις
16	ἑκκαίδεκα	ἕκτος καὶ δέκατος	ἑκκαδεκάκις
17	ἐπτακαίδεκα	ἑβδόμος καὶ δέκατος	ἐπτακαδεκάκις
18	ὀκτωκαίδεκα	ὀγδοος καὶ δέκατος	ὀκτωκαδεκάκις
19	ἐννεακαίδεκα	ἐνάτος καὶ δέκατος	ἐννεακαδεκάκις
20	εἰκοσι(ν)	εἰκοστός	εἰκοσάκις
30	τριακόνα	τριακοστός	τριακοντάκις
40	τετταράκοντα	τετταράκοστός	τετταράκοντάκις
50	πεντήκοντα	πεντηκοστός	πεντηκοντάκις
60	ἐξήκοντα	ἑξήκοστός	ἑξηκοντάκις
70	ἐβδομήκοντα	ἑβδομηκοστός	ἑβδομηκοντάκις
80	ὀγδοήκοντα	ὀγδοηκοστός	ὀγδοηκοντάκις
90	ἐνενήκοντα	ἐνενηκοστός	ἐνενηκοντάκις
100	ἑκατόν	ἑκατοστός	ἑκατοντάκις
200	διακόσιοι, -αι, -α	διακοσιοστός	διακοσιάκις
300	τριακόσιοι	τριακοσιοστός	τριακοσιάκις
400	τετρακόσιοι	τετράκοσιοστός	τετράκοσιάκις
500	πεντάκοσιοι	πεντακοσιοστός	πεντακοσιάκις
600	ἑξακόσιοι	ἑξακοσιοστός	ἑξακοσιάκις
700	ἐπτάκοσιοι	ἐπτακοσιοστός	ἐπτακοσιάκις
800	ὀκτάκοσιοι	ὀκτακοσιοστός	ὀκτακοσιάκις

Cardinals	Ordinals	Adverbs
900 ἐνάκασιοι	ἐνακοσιοστός	ἐνακοσιάκις
1,000 χίλιοι	χιλιοστός	χιλιάκις
2,000 διαχίλιοι	διαχιλιοστός	διαχιλιάκις
10,000 μύριοι	μυριοστός	μυριάκις
20,000 δισμύριοι	δισμυριοστός	δισμυριάκις

The Cardinals from *one* to *four* are declined, and from 200 upwards.

N.	Μ.	·	Ν.	
Α.	εἷς	μία	ἓν	δύο, 'two'
Γ.	ἓνα	μίαν	ἓν	Ν.Α. δύο
Δ.	ένός	μῖος	ένός	Γ.Δ. δύοῶν
	ένί	μῖᾱ	ένί	
<hr/>				
	τρεις, 'three'			τέτταρες, 'four'
	Μ.Φ.	Ν.		Μ.Φ. · Ν.
N.	τρεις	τρία		τέτταρες
A.	τρεις	τρία		τέτταρες
Γ.	τριῶν			τεττάρων
Δ.	τρισί (ν)			τεττάρσι (ν)

The interrogative of the Ordinals is πόστος, -η, -ον = *quotus*?

TENSE.	ἑ ἐ ἔ ἦ οὐ ν	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
		<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>
PRESENT	S. 1. 2. 3.	λῦ-ω λῦ-εις λῦ-ει	ἔ-λυ-ον ἔ-λυ-ες ἔ-λυ-ε(ν)
IMPERFECT	D. 2. 3.	λῦ-ετον λῦ-ετον	ἔ-λυ-ετον ἔ-λυ-έτην
Stem λῦ.	P. 1. 2. 3.	λῦ-ομεν λῦ-ετε λῦ-ουσι(ν)	ἔ-λυ-ομεν ἔ-λυ-ετε ἔ-λυ-ον
FUTURE	S. 1. 2. 3.	λῦ-σω λῦ-σεις λῦ-σει	
Stem λῦσ.	D. 2. 3. P. 1. 2. 3.	λῦ-σετον λῦ-σετον λῦ-σομεν λῦ-σετε λῦ-ουσιν(ν)	
WEAK AORIST	S. 1. 2. 3. D. 2. 3. P. 1. 2. 3.		ἔ-λυ-σα ἔ-λυ-σας ἔ-λυ-σε(ν) ἔ-λυ-σατον ἔ-λυ-σάτην ἔ-λυ-σαμεν ἔ-λυ-σατε ἔ-λυ-σαν
Stem λῦσα.			<i>Perfect.</i> λέ-λυ-κα λέ-λυ-κας λέ-λυ-κε(ν) λέ-λυ-κατον λέ-λυ-κατον λέ-λυ-καμεν λέ-λυ-κατε λέ-λυ-κασιν(ν)
			<i>Pluperfect.</i> ἐ-λε-λυ-κη ἐ-λε-λυ-κης ἐ-λε-λυ-κει ἐ-λε-λυ-κειτον ἐ-λε-λυ-κέτην ἐ-λε-λυ-κειμεν ἐ-λε-λυ-κειτε ἐ-λε-λυ-κεισαν ἐ-λε-λυ-κεσαν
WEAK PERF.	S. 1. 2. 3.		
PLUPERFECT	D. 2. 3. P. 1. 2. 3.		
Stem λελύκ.			

The Strong or Second Aorist, when found, is like the Imperfect: ἔλυον, -ες, etc. Imper. λύε, Subj. λύω, Opt. λύοιμι, Inf. λυέειν, Part. λυόμενος.

SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	Subst. (Infinitive) λύ-ειν	Adj. (Participle) M. λύ-ων F. λύ-ουσα N. λύ-ον Stem λῦοντ
λύ-ω λύ-ῃς λύ-ῃ λύ-ῃτον λύ-ῃτην λύ-ῃμεν λύ-ῃτε λύ-ῃσι(ν)	λύ-οιμι λύ-οις λύ-οι λύ-οιτον λύ-οίτην λύ-οιμεν λύ-οιτε λύ-οιεν	λύ-σειν	M. λύ-σων F. λύ-σουσα N. λύ-σον Stem λῦοντ
λύ-σω λύ-ῃς λύ-ῃ λύ-ῃτον λύ-ῃτην λύ-ῃμεν λύ-ῃτε λύ-ῃσι(ν)	λύ-σαιμι λύ-σαις or -σειας λύ-σαι or -σειε(ν) λύ-σαιτον λύ-σαίτην λύ-σαιμεν λύ-σαιτε λύ-σαιεν	λύ-σαι	M. λύ-σας F. λύ-σάσα N. λύ-σαν Stem λῦσαντ
λε-λύ-κω λε-λύ-κης λε-λύ-κῃ λε-λύ-κῃτον λε-λύ-κῃτην λε-λύ-κωμεν λε-λύ-κῃτε λε-λύ-κωσι(ν) or λελυκὼς ῶ, ῆς, etc.	λε-λύ-κοιμι λε-λύ-κοις λε-λύ-κοι λε-λύ-κοιτον λε-λύ-κοίτην λε-λύ-κοιμεν λε-λύ-κοιτε λε-λύ-κοιεν or λελυκὼς εἶην, εἶης etc.	λε-λύ-κέαι	M. λε-λύ-κίως F. λε-λύ-κῶα N. λε-λύ-κός Stem λελύκοτ

TENSE.	Num. Pers.	INDICATIVE.		IMPERATIVE.
PRESENT	S. 1.	<i>Present. 1</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	— λύου λύεσθω λύεσθον λύεσθων
	2.	λύομαι	ἐλύ-όμην	
	3.	λύ-η, -ει	ἐλύ-ου	
IMPERFECT	D. 2.	λύ-εται	ἐλύ-ετο	— λύεσθε λύεσθων
	3.	λύ-εσθον	ἐλύ-εσθον	
	P. 1.	λύ-εσθον	ἐλύ-έσθην	
Stem λύ.	2.	λύ-όμεθα	ἐλύ-όμεθα	— λύεσθε λύεσθων
	3.	λύ-εσθε	ἐλύ-έσθε	
	3.	λύ-ονται	ἐλύ-οντο	
WEAK FUT. P.	S. 1.	λύ-θήσομαι		
	2.	λύ-θήσῃ, -ει		
	3.	λύ-θήσεται		
Stem λύθησ.		Etc., as Present.		
WEAK AOR. P.	S. 1.	ἐλύ-θην	ἐλύ-θην	— λύθητι λύθήτω λύθητον λύθήτων
	2.	ἐλύ-θης	ἐλύ-θης	
	3.	ἐλύ-θη	ἐλύ-θη	
Stem λύθη.	D. 2.	ἐλύ-θήτον	ἐλύ-θήτον	— λύθητε λύθέντων
	3.	ἐλύ-θήτην	ἐλύ-θήτην	
	P. 1.	ἐλύ-θήμεν	ἐλύ-θήμεν	
PERFECT	2.	ἐλύ-θήτε	ἐλύ-θήτε	
	3.	ἐλύ-θησαν	ἐλύ-θησαν	
		<i>Pluperfect.</i>	<i>Pluperfect.</i>	
PLUPERFECT	S. 1.	ἐλε-λύ-μην	ἐλε-λύ-μην	— λέθῃσο λε-λύσθω λέ-λυσθον λε-λύσθων
	2.	ἐλέ-λύ-σο	ἐλέ-λύ-σο	
	3.	ἐλέ-λύ-το	ἐλέ-λύ-το	
Stem λελύ.	D. 2.	ἐλέ-λυ-σθον	ἐλέ-λυ-σθον	— λέ-λυ-σθε λε-λύσθων
	3.	ἐλέ-λυ-σθον	ἐλέ-λυ-σθον	
	P. 1.	ἐλε-λύ-μεθα	ἐλε-λύ-μεθα	
FUTURE PERF.	2.	λέ-λυ-σθε	ἐλέ-λυ-σθε	
	3.	λέ-λυ-νται	ἐλέ-λυ-ντο	
		<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>	
Stem λελύσ.	S. 1.	λέ-λύ-μαι	λέ-λύ-μαι	— λέ-λύ-σθω λέ-λυ-σθον λέ-λύ-σθων
	2.	λέ-λύ-σαι	λέ-λύ-σαι	
	3.	λέ-λύ-ται	λέ-λύ-ται	
FUTURE PERF.	D. 2.	λέ-λυ-σθον	λέ-λυ-σθον	
	3.	λέ-λυ-σθον	λέ-λυ-σθον	
	P. 1.	λε-λύ-μεθα	λε-λύ-μεθα	
Stem λελύσ.	2.	λέ-λυ-σθε	λέ-λυ-σθε	
	3.	λέ-λυ-νται	λέ-λυ-νται	
		<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>	
FUTURE PERF.	S. 1.	λέ-λύ-σομαι	λέ-λύ-σομαι	— λέ-λύ-σθω λέ-λυ-σθον λέ-λύ-σθων
	2.	λέ-λύ-σει, -η	λέ-λύ-σει, -η	
	3.	λέ-λύ-σεται	λέ-λύ-σεται	
Stem λελύσ.		Etc. as Present.	Etc. as Present.	

Strong or Second Aorist Middle, ἐλιπόμην, λιποῦ, λίπωμαι, λιποίμην, λιπέσθαι, λιπόμενος.

Passive (late) ἐλίπη, λίπηθι, λιπῶ, λιπέην, λιπήναι, λιπέεις.

¹ λῶσομαι, etc., is Future Middle.

SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	Subst. (Infinitive)	Verb Infinitive.
λύ-ωμαι	λύ-οίμην	λύ-εσθαι	Adj. (Participle).
λύ-ῃ	λύ-οιο		M. λύ-όμενος
λύ-ῃται	λύ-οιτο		F. λύ-ομένη
λύ-ῃσθον	λύ-οίσθον		N. λύ-όμενον
λύ-ῃσθον	λύ-οίσθην		Stem λυόμενο
λύ-όμεθα	λύ-οίμεθα		
λύ-ῃσθε	λύ-οισθε		
λύ-ωνται	λύ-οιντο		
	λύ-θροίμην	λύ-θήσθαι	M. λύ-θησόμενος
	λύ-θήσοιο		F. λύ-θησομένη
	λύ-θήσοιτο		N. λύ-θησόμενον
	Etc., as Present.		Stem λυθησομένο
λύ-θῶ	λύ-θείην	λύ-θῆναι	M. λύ-θείς
λύ-θῇς	λύ-θείης		F. λύ-θείσα
λύ-θῃ	λύ-θείη		N. λύ-θέν
λύ-θῆτον	λύ-θείτον		Stem λυθεντ
λύ-θῆτον	λύ-θείτην		
λύ-θῶμεν	λύ-θείμεν		
λύ-θῇτε	λύ-θείτε		
λύ-θῶσι(ν)	λύ-θείεν		
λε-λύ-μένος ὦ	λε-λύ-μένος εἴην	λε-λύ-σθαι	M. λε-λύ-μένος
λε-λύ-μένος ῆς	λε-λύ-μένος εἴης		F. λε-λύ-μένη
λε-λύ-μένος ῃ	λε-λύ-μένος εἴη		N. λε-λύ-μένον
λε-λύ-μένω ῆτον	λε-λύ-μένω εἴτον		Stem λελυμένο
λε-λύ-μένω ῆτον	λε-λύ-μένω εἴτην		
λε-λύ-μένοι ὦμεν	λε-λύ-μένοι εἴμεν		
λε-λύ-μένοι ῆτε	λε-λύ-μένοι εἴτε		
λε-λύ-μένοι ὧσι(ν)	λε-λύ-μένοι εἴεν		
	λε-λύ-σοίμην	λε-λύ-σθαι	M. λε-λύ-σόμενος
	λε-λύ-σοιο		F. λε-λύ-σομένη
	λε-λύ-σοιτο		N. λε-λυ-σόμενον
	Etc., as Present.		Stem λελυσομένο
Verbal Adjectives { λύ-τός, -τή, -τόν, 'able,' or 'fit, to be loosed,' λύ-τέος, -τέα, -τέον, 'necessary to be loosed.'			

Soft Vowel

TENSE.	Number. Person.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
FUTURE MIDDLE Stem λῡρ.	S. 1.	λῡ-σομαι	None.
	2.	λῡ-σῃ, -σει	
	3.	λῡ-σεται	
		Etc., as Present.	
WEAK AORIST, MIDDLE	S. 1.	ἐ-λῡ-σάμην	— λῡ-σαι λῡ-σάσθω λῡ-σάσθον λῡ-σάσθων — λῡ-σασθε λῡ-σάσθων
	2.	ἐ-λῡ-σω	
	3.	ἐ-λῡ-σατο	
	D. 2.	ἐ-λῡ-σασθον	
	3.	ἐ-λῡ-σάσθην	
Stem λῡρα.	P. 1.	ἐ-λῡ-σάμεθα	— λῡ-σασθε λῡ-σαντο
	2.	ἐ-λῡ-σασθε	
	3.	ἐ-λῡ-σαντο	

2. Hard Vowel Stems (α, ε, ο)—contracted

The rules for contraction are as follow :—

α + ε } becomes α	ε + long vowel or diphthong is absorbed into it.
α + η } becomes α	
α + εἰ } becomes α	ο + ε } becomes ου
α + η } becomes α	ο + ο } becomes ου
α + ο } becomes α	ο + ου } becomes ου
α + ου } becomes α	ο + η } becomes ω
α + ω } becomes α	ο + ω } becomes ω
α + οἰ becomes φ	ο + εἰ } becomes οἰ
ε + ε becomes εἰ	ο + η } becomes οἰ
ε + ο becomes ου	ο + οἰ } becomes οἰ

Stems—continued

SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	VERB INFINITIVE.
None.	λῡ-σοίμην λῡ-σοιο λῡ-σοιτο Etc., as Present.	λῡ-σέσθαι
λῡ-σωμαι λῡ-σῃ λῡ-σῃται λῡ-σῃσθον λῡ-σῃσθον λῡ-σάμεθα λῡ-σῃσθε λῡ-σωνται	λῡ-σαίμην λῡ-σαιο λῡ-σαιτο λῡ-σαςθον λῡ-σάσθην λῡ-σαίμεθα λῡ-σαςθε λῡ-σαντο	λῡ-σάμενος λῡ-σαμένη λῡ-σάμενον Stem λισσόμενο M. λῡ-σάμενος F. λῡ-σαμένη N. λῡ-σάμενον Stem λισσόμενο

CONTRACTED VERBS

ACTIVE VOICE

Indicative Mood

Present

Sing. 1.	τίμ-ω, I honour	φιλ-ῶ, I love	δηλ-ῶ, I show
2.	τίμ-ῃς	φιλ-εῖς	δηλ-οῖς
3.	τίμ-ῃ	φιλ-εῖ	δηλ-οῖ
Dual 2.	τίμ-ᾶτον	φιλ-εῖτον	δηλ-οῦτον
3.	τίμ-ᾶτον	φιλ-εῖτον	δηλ-οῦτον
Plur. 1.	τίμ-ῶμεν	φιλ-οῦμεν	δηλ-οῦμεν
2.	τίμ-ᾶτε	φιλ-εῖτε	δηλ-οῦτε
3.	τίμ-ῶσι	φιλ-οῦσι	δηλ-οῦσι

Imperfect

Sing. 1.	ἐτίμωον	ἐδῆλ-ουν
2.	ἐτίμωας	ἐδῆλ-ους
3.	ἐτίμωα	ἐδῆλ-ου
Dual 2.	ἐτίμω-ατον	ἐδῆλ-ούτων
3.	ἐτίμω-ατην	ἐδῆλ-ούτην
Plur. 1.	ἐτίμω-όμεν	ἐδῆλ-οῦμεν
2.	ἐτίμω-άτε	ἐδῆλ-ούτε
3.	ἐτίμω-ων	ἐδῆλ-ουν

Imperative Mood

Sing. 2.	τίμω-ᾶ	φίλ-ει
3.	τίμω-άτω	φίλ-εῖτω
Dual 2.	τίμω-άτον	φίλ-εῖτον
3.	τίμω-άτων	φίλ-εῖτων
Plur. 2.	τίμω-άτε	φίλ-εῖτε
3.	τίμω-ώτων	φίλ-ούτων

Subjunctive Mood

Sing. 1.	τίμω-ῶ	δῆλ-ῶ
2.	τίμω-ᾷς	δῆλ-οῖς
3.	τίμω-ῃ	δῆλ-οῖ
Dual 2.	τίμω-ᾶτον	δῆλ-ῶτον
3.	τίμω-ᾶτων	δῆλ-ῶτων
Plur. 1.	τίμω-ώμεν	δῆλ-ώμεν
2.	τίμω-ᾶτε	δῆλ-ῶτε
3.	τίμω-ῶσι	δῆλ-ῶσι

Optative Mood

Sing. 1.	τίμω-ῶην	φίλ-οίην	δῆλ-οίην
2.	τίμω-ῶης	φίλ-οίης	δῆλ-οίης
3.	τίμω-ῶη	φίλ-οίη	δῆλ-οίη
Dual 2.	τίμω-ῶτον	φίλ-οίτον	δῆλ-οίτον
3.	τίμω-ῶτην	φίλ-οίτην	δῆλ-οίτην
Plur. 1.	τίμω-ώμεν	φίλ-οίμεν	δῆλ-οίμεν
2.	τίμω-ώτε	φίλ-οίτε	δῆλ-οίτε
3.	τίμω-οίεν	φίλ-οίεν	δῆλ-οίεν

Infinitive and Participle

Inf. Pres.	τίμω-ᾶν	φίλ-εῖν	δῆλ-οῦν
Pres. Part. Nom.	τίμω-ῶν	φίλ-ῶν	δῆλ-ῶν
	τίμω-ῶσα	φίλ-ούσα	δῆλ-ούσα
	τίμω-ῶν	φίλ-οῦν	δῆλ-οῦν
Acc.	τίμω-ῶντα, etc.	φίλ-οῦντα, etc.	δῆλ-οῦντα, etc.

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICE

Indicative Mood

		<i>Present</i>	
Sing. 1.	τίμ-ῶμαι	φιλ-οῦμαι	δηλ-οῦμαι
2.	τίμ-ῃ	φιλ-εῖ	δηλ-οῖ
3.	τίμ-ᾶται	φιλ-εῖται	δηλ-οῦται
Dual 2.	τίμ-ᾶσθον	φιλ-εῖσθον	δηλ-οῦσθον
3.	τίμ-ᾶσθον	φιλ-εῖσθον	δηλ-οῦσθον
Plur. 1.	τίμ-ώμεθα	φιλ-οῦμεθα	δηλ-οῦμεθα
2.	τίμ-ᾶσθε	φιλ-εῖσθε	δηλ-οῦσθε
3.	τίμ-ῶνται	φιλ-οῦνται	δηλ-οῦνται

Imperfect

Sing. 1.	ἐτίμ-ώμην	ἐδηλ-ούμην
2.	ἐτίμ-ῶ	ἐδηλ-οῦ
3.	ἐτίμ-ᾶτο	ἐδηλ-οὔτο
Dual 2.	ἐτίμ-ᾶσθον	ἐδηλ-οὔσθον
3.	ἐτίμ-ᾶσθην	ἐδηλ-οὔσθην
Plur. 1.	ἐτίμ-ώμεθα	ἐδηλ-οὔμεθα
2.	ἐτίμ-ᾶσθε	ἐδηλ-οὔσθε
3.	ἐτίμ-ῶντο	ἐδηλ-οὔντο

Imperative Mood

Sing. 2.	τίμ-ῶ	δηλ-οῦ
3.	τίμ-ᾶσθω	δηλ-οὔσθω
Dual 2.	τίμ-ᾶσθον	δηλ-οὔσθον
3.	τίμ-ᾶσθων	δηλ-οὔσθων
Plur. 2.	τίμ-ᾶσθε	δηλ-οὔσθε
3.	τίμ-ᾶσθων	δηλ-οὔσθων

Subjunctive Mood

Sing. 1.	τίμ-ῶμαι	δηλ-ῶμαι
2.	τίμ-ῃ	δηλ-οῖ
3.	τίμ-ᾶται	δηλ-ῶται
Dual 2.	τίμ-ᾶσθον	δηλ-ῶσθον
3.	τίμ-ᾶσθων	δηλ-ῶσθων
Plur. 1.	τίμ-ώμεθα	δηλ-ώμεθα
2.	τίμ-ᾶσθε	δηλ-ῶσθε
3.	τίμ-ῶνται	δηλ-ῶνται

Optative Mood

Sing. 1.	τίμ-ῶμην	φιλ-οίμην	δηλ-οίμην
2.	τίμ-ῶο	φιλ-οῖο	δηλ-οῖο
3.	τίμ-ῶτο	φιλ-οῖτο	δηλ-οῖτο
Dual 2.	τίμ-ῶσθον	φιλ-οῖσθον	δηλ-οῖσθον
3.	τίμ-ῶσθην	φιλ-οῖσθην	δηλ-οῖσθην
Plur. 1.	τίμ-ώμεθα	φιλ-οίμεθα	δηλ-οίμεθα
2.	τίμ-ῶσθε	φιλ-οῖσθε	δηλ-οῖσθε
3.	τίμ-ῶντο	φιλ-οῖντο	δηλ-οῖντο

Infinitive and Participle

<i>Inf. Pres.</i>	τίμ-ᾶσθαι	φιλ-εῖσθαι	δηλ-οὔσθαι
<i>Part. Pres.</i>	τίμ-ώμενος	φιλ-ούμενος	δηλ-ούμενος
	τίμ-ωμένη	φιλ-ομένη	δηλ-ομένη
	τίμ-όμενον	φιλ-ούμενον	δηλ-ούμενον

The other tenses are uncontracted, like λύω :

	<i>Ind.</i>	<i>Aor.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>
τίμῶ :	τίμήσω	ἐτήμωσα	τετήμωκα
φιλῶ :	φιλήσω	ἐφίλησα	πεφίληκα
δηλῶ :	δηλώσω	ἐδήλωσα	δεδήλωκα

3. *Consonant Stems*

Guttural Mutes κ, γ, χ :

πλέκω	πλέξω	ἔπλεξα	πέπλεγμα
πράττω	πράξω	ἔπραξα	πέπραγμα
		(πέπραγα)	

Dental Mutes τ, δ, θ :

πέιθω	πέίσω	ἔπεισα	πέπεισμαι
		(πέπεικα)	

Labial Mutes π, β, φ :

βλάπτω	βλάψω	ἔβλαψα	βέβλαμμαι
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Liquids and Nasals λ, ρ, μ, ν :

ἀγγέλλω	ἄγγελω	ἡγγεῖλα	ἡγγέλκα	ἡγγέλμαι
φθέρω	φθερῶ	ἔφθειρα	ἔφθερκα	ἔφθαρμαι
νέμω	νεμῶ	ἔνειμα	νενέμηκα	νενέμημαι
κρίνω	κρινῶ	ἔκρινα	κέκρικα	κέκριμαι

In the conjugation :

Labials or Gutturals + s are written ψ (= πs, βs, φs),
ξ (= ks, γs, χs).

Labials or Gutturals are assimilated to other sounds :

Labial	Guttural
before θ becoming φ	χ
before μ " μ	γ
before τ " π	κ

Dentals are dropt before σ or κ.

Dentals before other consonants become σ.

Liquids do not change.

Nasals are treated irregularly, and each verb must be learnt by itself.

ν is usually dropt before κ, τ, θ, μ, σ.

Perfect Passive

Inflections of the Perfect Passive of verbs having Guttural, Dental, Liquid, or Nasal Stems, as λέλεγμαι from λεγ- 'say,' πέπεισμαι (for πέπεισθμαι) from πιθ- 'persuade,' ἔσπαρμαι from σπερ- 'sow,' πέφασμαι (for πέφασθμαι) from φαν- 'show.'

Indicative

Sing. 1.	λέλεγμαι	πέπεισμαι	ἔσπαρμαι	πέφασμαι
2.	λέλεξαι	πέπεισαι	ἔσπαρσαι	πέφασσαι
3.	λέλεκται	πέπεισται	ἔσπαρται	πέφασται
Dual 2.	λέλεχθον	πέπεισθον	ἔσπαρθον	πέφασθον
3.	λέλεχθον	πέπεισθον	ἔσπαρθον	πέφασθον
Plur. 1.	λέλεγμεθα	πεπέισμεθα	ἔσπάρμεθα	πεφάσμεθα
2.	λέλεχθε	πέπεισθε	ἔσπαρθε	πέφασθε
3.	λελεγμένοι	πεπεισμένοι	ἔσπαρμένοι	πεφασμένοι
	εἰσὶ	εἰσὶ	εἰσὶ	εἰσὶ

Pluperfect

Sing. 1.	ἐλελέγμην	ἐπεπέισμην	ἐπέφασμην
2.	ἐλλέλεξο	ἐπέπεισο	ἐπέφανσο
3.	ἐλλέλεκτο	ἐπέπειστο	ἐπέφαντο
Dual 2.	ἐλλέλεχθον	ἐπέπευσθον	ἐπέφασθον
3.	ἐλελέχθην	ἐπεπέισθην	ἐπέφασθην
Plur. 1.	ἐλελέγμεθα	ἐπεπέισμεθα	ἐπέφασμεθα
2.	ἐλλέλεχθε	ἐπέπεισθε	ἐπέφασθε
3.	λελεγμένοι	πεπεισμένοι	πεφασμένοι
	ἦσαν	ἦσαν	ἦσαν

Imperative

Sing. 2.	λέλεξο	πέπεισο	ἔσπαρσο
3.	λέλεχθω	πεπέισθω	ἐσπάρθω
Dual 2.	λέλεχθον	πέπεισθον	ἔσπαρθον
3.	λέλεχθων	πεπέισθων	ἐσπάρθων
Plur. 2.	λέλεχθε	πέπεισθε	ἔσπαρθε
3.	λελέχθων	πεπέισθων	ἐσπάρθων

Infinitive and Participle

Inf.	λελέχθαι	πεπέισθαι	ἐσπάρθαι
Part.	λελεγμένος	πεπεισμένος	ἐσπαρμένος

Subjunctive and Optative are formed by using the participle with ᾧ and εἶην :

λελεγμένος ᾧ, ᾗς, ᾗ, etc.
ἐσπαρμένος εἶην, εἶης, εἶη, etc.

TABLE OF THE PARADIGMS OR COGNATE TENSES OF ἄω

TENSES	ACTIVE				MIDDLE AND PASSIVE				PASSIVE ONLY			
	Pres.	Future	1st Aor.	Perf.	Pluperf.	Pres.	Perf.	Pluperf.	Future	1st Aor.	Future	1st Aor.
INDICATIVE	ἄω, I loose	ἄωσθαι	ἄωσω	ἔλυσκα	ἔλελυκα	ἄωμαι	ἔλυσμαι	ἔλελυμαι	ἄωσθαι	ἔλυσθαι	ἄωσθαι	ἔλυσθαι
IMPERATIVE	ἄω	ἄωσον	ἄωκε	ἄωκυ	ἄωκυ	ἄω	ἄωσθαι	ἄωσθαι	ἄω	ἄωσθαι	ἄωσθαι	ἄωσθαι
SUBJUNCTIVE	ἄω	ἄωσθαι	ἄωσθαι	ἄωσθαι	ἄωσθαι	ἄωσθαι	ἄωσθαι	ἄωσθαι	ἄωσθαι	ἄωσθαι	ἄωσθαι	ἄωσθαι
OPTATIVE	ἄωμαι	ἄωσθαι	ἄωσθαι	ἄωσθαι	ἄωσθαι	ἄωσθαι	ἄωσθαι	ἄωσθαι	ἄωσθαι	ἄωσθαι	ἄωσθαι	ἄωσθαι
INFINITIVE	ἄωειν	ἄωσθαι	ἄωσθαι	ἄωσθαι	ἄωσθαι	ἄωσθαι	ἄωσθαι	ἄωσθαι	ἄωσθαι	ἄωσθαι	ἄωσθαι	ἄωσθαι
PARTICIPLES	ἄων	ἄων	ἄων	ἄων	ἄων	ἄων	ἄων	ἄων	ἄων	ἄων	ἄων	ἄων

VERBS IN -μι

ACTIVE VOICE

Indicative Mood

Present

Stem στα-	Stem ἐ-	Stem θε-	Stem δο-
S. 1. ἵστημι, set up	ἵημι, send	τίθημι, place	δίδωμι, give
2. ἵστης	ἵης	τίθης	δίδως
3. ἵστησι(ν)	ἵησι(ν)	τίθησι(ν)	δίδωσι(ν)
D. 2. ἵσταντο	ἵετον	τίθετον	δίδοτον
3. ἵσταντο	ἵετον	τίθετον	δίδοτον
P. 1. ἵσταμεν	ἵεμεν	τίθεμεν	δίδομεν
2. ἵστατε	ἵετε	τίθετε	δίδοτε
3. ἵσταν(ν)	ἵασι(ν)	τίθεασι(ν)	διδάσσι(ν)

Imperfect

S. 1. ἵσταν	ἵην	ἐτίθην	ἐδίδουν
2. ἵστης	ἵεις	ἐτίθεις	ἐδίδους
3. ἵστη	ἵει	ἐτίθει	ἐδίδου
D. 2. ἵσταντο	ἵετον	ἐτίθετον	ἐδίδοτον
3. ἵσταντο	ἵετην	ἐτίθέτην	ἐδιδότην
P. 1. ἵσταμεν	ἵεμεν	ἐτίθεμεν	ἐδίδομεν
2. ἵστατε	ἵετε	ἐτίθετε	ἐδίδοτε
3. ἵσταν	ἵσαν	ἐτίθεσαν	ἐδίδοσαν

Aorist

S. 1. ἵστην, I stood	ἦκα	ἔθηκα	ἔδωκα
2. ἵστης	ἦκας	ἔθηκας	ἔδωκας
3. ἵστη	ἦκε(ν)	ἔθηκε(ν)	ἔδωκε(ν)
D. 2. ἵστητον	εἶτον	ἔθετον	ἔδοτον
3. ἵστήτην	εἶτην	ἔθέτην	ἔδοτην
P. 1. ἵστημεν	εἵμεν	ἔθεμεν	ἔδομεν ¹
2. ἵστητε	εἴτε	ἔθετε	ἔδοτε ¹
3. ἵστησαν	εἶσαν	ἔθεσαν	ἔδοσαν
	ἦκαν	ἔθηκαν	ἔδωκαν

¹ Sometimes ἐδώκαμεν, ἐδώκατε.

Imperative Mood

Present

Sing. 2. ἵστη	ἵει	τίθει	δίδου
3. ἵστάτω	ἵέτω	τιθέτω	διδότω
Dual 2. ἵστατον	ἵετον	τίθετον	δίδοτον
3. ἵστάτων	ἵέτων	τιθέτων	διδότων
Plur. 2. ἵστατε	ἵετε	τίθετε	δίδοτε
3. ἵσάντων	ἵέντων	τιθέντων	διδόντων

Second Aorist

Sing. 2. στήθι ¹	ἕς	θές	δός
3. στήτω	ἕτω	θέτω	δότω
Dual 2. στήτον	ἕτον	θέτον	δότον
3. στήτων	ἕτων	θέτων	δότων
Plur. 2. στήτε	ἕτε	θέτε	δότε
3. σάντων	ἔντων	θέντων	δόντων

Subjunctive Mood

Present

Sing. 1. ἵσῶ	ἰῶ	τιθῶ	διδῶ
2. ἵσῃς	ἰῃς	τιθῃς	διδῷς
3. ἵσῃ	ἰῃ	τιθῃ	διδῷ
Dual 2. ἵσῆτον	ἰῆτον	τιθῆτον	διδῶτον
3. ἵσῆτων	ἰῆτων	τιθῆτων	διδῶτων
Plur. 1. ἵσῶμεν	ἰῶμεν	τιθῶμεν	διδῶμεν
2. ἵσῆτε	ἰῆτε	τιθῆτε	διδῶτε
3. ἵσῶσι(ν)	ἰῶσι(ν)	τιθῶσι(ν)	διδῶσι(ν)

Second Aorist

Sing. 1. στήῶ	ῶ	θῶ	δῶ
2. στήῃς	ῃς	θῃς	δῃς

etc., like the Present

¹ In compounds also ἀπό-στά, etc.

Optative Mood—Present

Sing. 1. ἵσταίνην	ἰεῖην	τιθεῖην	διδόην
2. ἵσταίης	ἰεῖης	τιθείης	διδούης
3. ἵσταίῃ	ἰεῖῃ	τιθείῃ	διδούῃ
Dual 2. ἵσταῖτον	ἰεῖτον	τιθεῖτον	διδούτον
3. ἵσταίτην	ἰεῖτην	τιθείτην	διδούτην
Plur. 1. ἵσταίμεν	ἰεῖμεν	τιθεῖμεν	διδόμεν
2. ἵσταίτε	ἰεῖτε	τιθείτε	διδότε
3. ἵσταίεν	ἰεῖεν	τιθείεν	διδοῖεν

Second Aorist

Sing. 1. σταίνην	είην	θείην	δοίην
2. σταίης	είης	θείης	δοίης

etc., like the Present.

Infinitives and Participles

Inf. Pres. ἵσάναι	ἰέναι	τιθέναι	διδόναι
2nd Aor. στήναι	εἶναι	θεῖναι	δοῖναι
Part. Pres. ἱστάς	ἰεῖς	τιθεῖς	διδούς
2nd Aor. στάς	εῖς	θείς	δοίς

The Weak Aorist, perfect and pluperfect, are conjugated like λύω :

Weak Aor. ἔστησα | ἦκα | ἔθηκα | ἔδωκα

(Only used in the 1. 2. 3. Sing. Indic., the rest supplied by the Strong Aorist.)

Perf. ἔστηκα	-εἶκα	τέθηκα	δέδωκα
Pluperf. ἔσθηκη	-εῖκη	ἐτεθήκη	ἐδεδώκη

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICE

Indicative Mood—Present

Sing. 1. ἵσταμαι	ἵεμαι	τίθεμαι	δίδομαι
2. ἵσασαι	ἵεσαι	τίθουσαι	διδουσαι
3. ἵσταται	ἵεται	τίθεται	δίδεται
Dual 2. ἵσασθον	ἵεσθον	τίθεσθον	διδουσθον
3. ἵσασθον	ἵεσθον	τίθεσθον	διδουσθον
Plur. 1. ἱστάμεθα	ἱέμεθα	τιθέμεθα	διδόμεθα
2. ἵσασθε	ἱεσθε	τιθεσθε	διδουσθε
3. ἵσωνται	ἱενται	τιθενται	διδονται

Imperfect

Sing. 1.	ἰστάμην	ἰέμην	ἐπιθέμην	ἐδιδόμην
2.	ἴτασο	ἴεσο	ἐπίθεσο	ἐδίδοσο
3.	ἴτατο	ἴετο	ἐπίθετο	ἐδίδοτο
Dual 2.	ἴτασθον	ἴεσθον	ἐπίεσθον	ἐδίδοσθον
3.	ἰτάσθην	ἰέσθην	ἐπίεσθην	ἐδίδοσθην
Plur. 1.	ἰστάμεθα	ἰέμεθα	ἐπιθέμεθα	ἐδιδόμεθα
2.	ἴτασθε	ἴεσθε	ἐπίεσθε	ἐδίδοσθε
3.	ἴταντο	ἴεντο	ἐπίεντο	ἐδίδοντο

Second Aorist

Sing. 1. (wanting)	εἴμην	ἐθέμην	ἐδόμην
2.	εἶσο	ἔθου	ἔδου
3.	εἶτο	ἔετο	ἔδοτο
Dual 2.	εἶσθον	ἔεσθον	ἔδοσθον
3.	εἴσθην	ἔεσθην	ἔδοσθην
Plur. 1.	εἴμεθα	ἐθέμεθα	ἐδόμεθα
2.	εἴσθε	ἔεσθε	ἔδοσθε
3.	εἶντο	ἔευντο	ἔδοντο

*Imperative Mood**Present*

Sing. 2.	ἴτασο	ἴεσο	πίθεσο	δίδοσο
3.	ἰτάσθω	ἰέσθω	πίθεςθω	δίδοσθω
Dual 2.	ἴτασθον	ἴεσθον	πίεσθον	δίδοσθον
3.	ἰτάσθων	ἰέσθων	πίεσθων	δίδοσθων
Plur. 2.	ἴτασθε	ἴεσθε	πίεσθε	δίδοσθε
3.	ἰτάσθων	ἰέσθων	πίεσθων	δίδοσθων

Second Aorist

Sing. 2. (wanting)	οὔ	οὐδ	δοῦ
3.	ἔσθω	θέσθω	δόσθω
Dual 2.	ἔσθον	θέσθον	δόσθον
3.	ἔσθων	θέσθων	δόσθων
Plur. 2.	ἔσθε	θέσθε	δόσθε
3.	ἔσθων	θέσθων	δόσθων

*Subjunctive Mood**Present*

Sing. 1.	ἰστώμαι	ἰώμαι	τιθώμαι	διδώμαι
2.	ἰστῇ	ἰῇ	τιθῇ	διδῷ
3.	ἰστῇται	ἰῇται	τιθῇται	διδῶται
Dual 2.	ἰστῆσθον	ἰῆσθον	τιθῆσθον	διδῶσθον
3.	ἰστῆσθον	ἰῆσθον	τιθῆσθον	διδῶσθον
Plur. 1.	ἰστώμεθα	ἰώμεθα	τιθώμεθα	διδώμεθα
2.	ἰστῆσθε	ἰῆσθε	τιθῆσθε	διδῶσθε
3.	ἰστώνται	ἰώνται	τιθώνται	διδώνται

Second Aorist

Sing. 1. (wanting)	ῶμαι	θῶμαι	δῶμαι
2.	ῇ	θῇ	δῷ
3.	ῇται	θῇται	δῶται
Dual 2.	ῆσθον	θῆσθον	δῶσθον
3.	ῆσθον	θῆσθον	δῶσθον
Plur. 1.	ῶμεθα	θώμεθα	δώμεθα
2.	ῆσθε	θῆσθε	δῶσθε
3.	ῶνται	θῶνται	δῶνται

*Optative Mood**Present*

Sing. 1.	ἰσταίμην	ἰείμην	τιθείμην	διδοίμην
2.	ἰσταῖο	ἰεῖο	τιθείο	διδοῖο
3.	ἰσταῖτο	ἰεῖτο	τιθείτο	διδοῖτο
Dual 2.	ἰσταῖσθον	ἰεῖσθον	τιθείσθον	διδοῖσθον
3.	ἰσταῖσθην	ἰεῖσθην	τιθείσθην	διδοῖσθην
Plur. 1.	ἰσταίμεθα	ἰείμεθα	τιθείμεθα	διδοίμεθα
2.	ἰσταῖσθε	ἰεῖσθε	τιθείσθε	διδοῖσθε
3.	ἰσταῖντο	ἰεῖντο	τιθείντο	διδοῖντο

Second Aorist

Sing. 1. (wanting)	εἴμην	θείμην	δοίμην
2.	εῖο	θείο	δοῖο

etc. like the Present.

Infinitives and Participles

<i>Inf. Pres.</i>	ἵστασθαι	ἵεσθαι	τίθεσθαι	δίδωσθαι
<i>2nd Aor.</i>	(wanting)	ἔσθαι	θέσθαι	δόσθαι
<i>Part. Pres.</i>	ἰστάμενος	ἵμενος	τιθέμενος	διδόμενος
<i>2nd Aor.</i>	(wanting)	έμενος	θέμενος	δόμενος
<i>Perf.</i>	ἕσταμαι	-εἶμαι		δέδομαι
<i>Pluperf.</i>	ἕστανην	-εἶμην		ἔδεδομην

Weak Aor. ἔστησάνην only, the others use Strong Aor.

<i>Perf.</i>	ἕσταμαι	-εἶμαι	τίθημαι	δέδομαι
<i>Pluperf.</i>	ἕστανην	-εἶμην	ἐτίθημην	ἔδεδομην

Verbs in -νυμι, as δεικνύμι 'I show,' have irregular forms only in the Present and Imperfect Tenses.

Active Voice

	<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>
Sing. 1.	δείκνυμι	ἐδείκνυν	δείκνυ	δεικνύναι
2.	δείκνῃς	ἐδείκνῃς		
3.	δείκνυσσι(ν)	ἐδείκνυ	δεικνύτω	
Dual 2.	δείκνυτον	ἐδείκνυτον	δείκνυτον	
3.	δείκνυτον	ἐδείκνυτην	δεικνύτων	
Plur. 1.	δείκνυμεν	ἐδείκνυμεν		<i>Part. Pres.</i>
2.	δείκνυτε	ἐδείκνυτε	δείκνυτε	δεικνύς -ύσα -όν
3.	δείκνυσσι(ν)	ἐδείκνυσαν	δεικνύτων	

Note.—Subj. and Obj. δεικνύω, δεικνύομαι, like λύω, λύομαι.

Passive Voice

	<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>
Sing. 1.	δείκνυμαι	ἐδεικνύμην		δεικνυσθαι
2.	δείκνυσαι	ἐδείκνυσο	δείκνυσο	
3.	δείκνυται	ἐδείκνυτο	δεικνύσθω	
Dual 2.	δείκνυσθον	ἐδείκνυσθον	δείκνυσθον	
3.	δείκνυσθον	ἐδείκνυσσθην	δεικνύσθων	
Plur. 1.	δεικνύμεθα	ἐδεικνύμεθα		<i>Part. Pres.</i>
2.	δείκνυσθε	ἐδείκνυσθε	δεικνύσθε	δεικνύμενος
3.	δείκνυται	ἐδείκνυτο	δείκνυσθων	

Note.—Subj. and Opt. δεικνύμαι, δεικνύομαι, like λύομαι λυόμεν.

TABLE OF PARADIGMS OR COGNATE TENSES OF VERBS IN -μι

Active Voice

	INDICATIVE.	IMPER.	SUBJUNC.	OPTATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTIC.
	ἵστημι, ἵστην ἕστην τίθην, ἐτίθην δίδωμι, δίδουν ἐστημι, ἐστην ἐτίθην, ἐτίθην ἐδίδωμι, ἐδίδουν	ἵστη στήθι τίθει θές λεί ῥι δός	ἵτω στω τίθω θές λεί ῥι δός	ἵσταίνην σταίνην τιθέην θεήην ιέην έήην δότην	ἵστασθαι στασθαι τιθέσθαι θεήσθαι ιέσθαι έήσθαι δότην	ἵστάμενος στάς τιθείς θείς ιείς είς δότης

Middle and Passive Voice

ἵσταμαι, ἵστανην ἕστανην τίθεμαι, ἐτίθεμην δίδωμαι, ἐδίδομην ἐστανην ἐτίθεμην ἐδίδομην	ἵτασο The First Aorist ἕστησάνην is used	ἵσθαι σταίην τιθέμαι θεήην ιέμαι ιέμην δότην	ἵσταίην σταίην τιθέην θεήην ιέην έήην δότην	ἵτασθαι Transitively.	ἵτάμενος τάς τιθείς θείς ιέμενος έμενος δότης
ἵσταμαι, ἵστανην ἕστανην τίθεμαι, ἐτίθεμην δίδωμαι, ἐδίδομην ἐστανην ἐτίθεμην ἐδίδομην	ἵτασο The First Aorist ἕστησάνην is used	ἵσθαι σταίην τιθέμαι θεήην ιέμαι ιέμην δότην	ἵσταίην σταίην τιθέην θεήην ιέην έήην δότην	ἵτασθαι Transitively.	ἵτάμενος τάς τιθείς θείς ιέμενος έμενος δότης

I. εἰμὶ, 'I am,'

TENSE.	Number.	Person.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
PRESENT	Sing.	1.	εἰ-μί	ἔσ-θι	ᾧ
		2.	εἶ	ἔσ-τω	ᾗς
		3.	ἔσ-τί(ν)		ᾧ
	Dual	2.	ἔσ-τόν	ἔσ-τον	ᾗ-τον
		3.	ἔσ-τόν	ἔσ-των	ᾗ-τον
	Plur.	1.	ἔσ-μέν		ᾧ-μεν
		2.	ἔσ-τέ	ἔσ-τε	ᾗ-τε
		3.	εἰ-σί(ν)	ᾔ-ντω-ν	ᾧ-σι
IMPERFECT	Sing.	1.	ᾗν or ᾗ		
		2.	ᾗσ-θα		
		3.	ᾗν		
	Dual	2.	ᾗσ-τον		
		3.	ᾗσ-την		
	Plur.	1.	ᾗ-μεν		
		2.	ᾗ-τε		
		3.	ᾗσ-αν		
FUTURE	Sing.	1.	ἔσ-ομαι		
		2.	ἔσ-η or -ει		
		3.	ἔσ-ται		
	Dual	2.	ἔσ-εσθον		
		3.	ἔσ-εσθον		
	Plur.	1.	ἔσ-όμεθα		
		2.	ἔσ-εσθε		
		3.	ἔσ-ονταί		

Verb-stem ἐσ

OPTATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
ἐῖην ἐῖης ἐῖη ἐῖτον ἐῖτην ἐῖμεν ἐῖτε ἐῖεν	ἐῖ-ναι	m. ᾧν f. οῦσα n. ᾧν
ἐσ-οίμην ἔσ-οιο ἔσ-οιτο ἔσ-οισθον ἐσ-οίσθην ἐσ-οίμεθα ἔσ-οισθε ἔσ-οιντο	ἐσ-εσθαι	m. ἐσ-όμενος f. ἐσ-ομένη n. ἐσ-όμενον

TENSE.	Number.	Person.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
	Sing. 1.	οἶδα	οἶσθα	οἶθι	οἶδῃ	οἶδέην	οἶδέην	m. οἶδῶς
	2.	οἶσθα	οἶσθι	οἶσθε	οἶδῃς	οἶδέης	οἶδέην	f. οἶδύα
	3.	οἶδε(ν)	οἶδον	οἶτε	οἶδῃ	οἶδέην	οἶδέην	n. οἶδός
	Dual 2.	οἶτον	οἶτον	οἶτε	οἶδῃτον	οἶδέητον	οἶδέητον	Stem οἶδοτ
	1.	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶτε	οἶδόμεν	οἶδέμεν	οἶδέμεν	
	Plur. 1.	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶτε	οἶδόμεν	οἶδέμεν	οἶδέμεν	
	2.	οἶσθε	οἶσθε	οἶτε	οἶδῃτε	οἶδέητε	οἶδέητε	
	3.	οἶσαν	οἶσαν	οἶτε	οἶδῃσαν	οἶδέησαν	οἶδέησαν	
	Sing. 1.	οἶδῃ	οἶδῃθα	οἶδῃ	οἶδῃ	οἶδέηθα	οἶδέηθα	
	2.	οἶδῃ	οἶδῃθα	οἶδῃ	οἶδῃ	οἶδέηθα	οἶδέηθα	
	3.	οἶδῃ	οἶδῃ	οἶδῃ	οἶδῃ	οἶδέη	οἶδέη	
	Dual 2.	οἶτον	οἶτον	οἶτε	οἶδῃτον	οἶδέητον	οἶδέητον	
	1.	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶτε	οἶδόμεν	οἶδέμεν	οἶδέμεν	
	Plur. 1.	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶτε	οἶδόμεν	οἶδέμεν	οἶδέμεν	
	2.	οἶσθε	οἶσθε	οἶτε	οἶδῃτε	οἶδέητε	οἶδέητε	
	3.	οἶσαν	οἶσαν	οἶτε	οἶδῃσαν	οἶδέησαν	οἶδέησαν	

οἶδα, 'I know,' Verb-stem ἰδ

Οἶδα, the Perfect of the stem ἰδ (Strong Aorist εἶδον) is thus conjugated:—

Irregular Perfects

A few perfects have short forms which are used commonly or regularly instead of the longer ones.

ἴστημι	βαίνω	θνήσκω	(δεῖω)
ἴστηκα	βέβηκα	τέθνηκα	δέδοικα
ἴστηκας	βέβηκας	τέθνηκας	δέδοικας
ἴστηκε(ν)	βέβηκε(ν)	τέθνηκε(ν)	δέδοικε(ν)
ἴστατον	βέβητον	τέθνητον	δέδιτον
ἴστατον	βέβητον	τέθνητον	δέδιτον
ἴσταμεν	βέβαμεν	τέθναμεν	δέδιμεν
ἴστατε	βέβατε	τέθνατε	δέδιτε
ἴστασι(ν)	βεβασι(ν)	τεθνάσι(ν)	δεδιάσι

Indicative Pluperfect	
εἰστήκη	εἰδοῖκη
εἰστήκης	εἰδοῖκης
εἰστήκει(ν)	εἰδοῖκει
ἔστατον	
ἔστατον	
ἔσταμεν	ἐδέδιμεν
ἔστατε	ἐδέδιτε
ἔστασαν	ἐδέδισαν

Imperative	
ἔσταθι	τέθνάθι
ἔστάτω, etc.	τεθνάτω, etc.

Subjunctive	
ἔστω, ἔσθης, etc.	δέδω, etc.
ἔστω, ἔσθης, etc.	βέβω, etc.

Optative	
ἔσταίην, etc.	τεθναίην, etc.
ἔσταίην, etc.	τεθναίην, etc.

Infinitive	
ἔσθαι	τεθνάειν
ἔσθαι	τεθνάειν

Participles

ἐστὼς -ῶσα	βεβώς -ῶσα	τεθνέως -ῶσα	δεδιώς -νία -ός
Acc. -ῶτα -ῶσαν, etc.	Acc. -ῶτα -ῶσαν, etc.	Acc. -ῶτα -ῶσαν, etc.	Acc. -ῶτα -ῶσαν, etc.

Note.—*γέγονα* 'I am born,' from *γίγνομαι*, has a Participle *γεγώς*, *γεγῶσα*, and *εἶκα* 'I seem,' has a Participle *εἰκώς*, *εἰκυῖα*, *εἰκός*. *πίπτω* 'fall,' Perf. *πέπτωκα*, has Part. *πεπτώς*. The neuter forms are hardly to be found; but *ἐστὼς* neut. in Plutarch suggests what they should be. However, they are best not used.

Irregular Second Aorist

ἀλίσκομαι (αλ-), 'be taken': *έάλων* or *ήλων*, *άλῶ*, *άλόην*, *άλώνα*, *άλούς*.
βαίνω (βα-), 'go': *έβην*, *βήθι*,¹ *βῶ*, *βαίνην*, *βήναι*, *βάς*.
βιώω (βιο-), 'live': *έβίω*, *βῶ*, *βιώνην*, *βιώναι*, *βιούς*.
γινώσκω (γνω-), 'know': *έγνων*, *γνώθι*, *γνώ*, *γνολήν*, *γνώναι*, *γνούς*.
διδράσκω (δρα-), 'run away': *έδραν*, *δρώ*, *δραίνην*, *δράναι*, *δράς*.

¹ In compounds also *κατά-βᾶ*, etc.

PARTS OF COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS					
AOR. PASS.	PERF. PASS.	PERF. ACT.	AORIST.	FUTURE.	
ἐάγην ήχθην ήσθην ήσθην ήρθην ήρθην ήρθην ήκοῦσθην	ήγμαι ήσμαι ήρμαι ήσθην (def.) ήρθην ήρθην ήρθην ήκοῦσθην	ήγα (intr.) ήκα ήρκα ήλκα ήλκα ήλκα ήλκα ήλκα	ήγειρα -έαξα ήξα ήσα ήσα ήρα ήρα ήλκον ήκουσα ήκον ήκον ήκον ήκον	άγειρω -άξω άξω άσω άσω άρω άρω άσθω άσθω άσθω άσθω άσθω άσθω	άγείρω, 'collect' -άγνυμι, 'break' (tr.) άγω, 'lead' άδω, 'sing' άρω, 'lift' άρω (-ε-), 'take' αἰσθάνομαι, 'perceive' άκούω, 'hear' άλίσκομαι, 'am caught'
ήμαρτήθην άνηλώθην έβλήθην έβουλήθην	ήμαρτήμαι άνηλωμαι έβλήμαι έβουλήμαι	ήμαρτηκα άνηλωκα έβληκα έβουληκα	ήμαρτον άνηλωσα έβλην έβουλον ήλκον ήκουσα ήκον ήκον	ήμαρτήσομαι άνηλωσω έβλην έβουλομαι ήλκω ήκουσομαι ήκω ήκω	ήμαρτάνω, 'err' άναλίσκω, 'pay' βάλλω, 'go' βάλω, 'throw' βίω (-ο-), 'live' βούλομαι, 'wish'

¹ The Moods are *έάλων*, or *ήλων*, *άλῶ*, *άλόην*, *άλώνα*, *άλούς*.
² The Moods are *έβην*, *βήθι*, *βῶ*, *βαίνην*, *βήναι*, *βάς* (mostly *άπο*-).

PARTS OF COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS—Continued

FUTURE.	AORIST.	PERF. ACT.	PERF. PASS.	AOR. PASS.
γαμῶ (-ε-), 'marry'	γαμήα	γαμήκηκα	γεγένημαι	ἐγεγάσθην
γίγνομαι, 'become'	γένησθαι	γεγωνα	γεγεννημαι	ἐγεννώσθην
γινώσκω, 'ascertain'	γινώσκω	γέγνωκα	γεγνώσθαι	ἐγνώσθην
δάκνω, 'bite'	δηγῶμαι	έδακον	δέδηγμαι	έδηχθην
δεῖ (-ε-), 'it is necessary'	δεήσεται	έδεησε		
δέχομαι, 'entreat'	δέξομαι	έδεξα	δέδογμαι	έδεήθην
διδάσκω, 'teach'	διδάσκω	έδίδαχα	δέδογμαι	έδίδαχθην
τρέχω, 'run'	τρέχω	έτρεκα	τέτρεκα	
δοκῶ (-ε-), 'seem'	δοξῶ	έδοξα	δέδογμαι	
δύναμαι, 'can'	δύναμαι		δέδυναι	έδυνήθην
εγείρω, 'arouse'	εγείρω	έγειρα	έγειρημαι	έγειρήθην
ἐθίζω, 'accustom'	ἐθίζω	έθισα	έθισμαι	έθισθην
ἐλαύνω, 'drive'	ἐλαύνω	έλασα	έλασμαι	έλασθην
ἐλκω, 'drag'	ἐλκῶ	έλκηκα	έλκησθαι	έλκησθην
ἐπικολουθῶ, 'follow'	ἐπικολουθῶ	έπικολυθῶ	έπικολυθῶ	έπικολυθῶ
ἐπιπορεύω, 'go, come'	ἐπιπορεύω	έπιπορεύω	έπιπορεύω	έπιπορεύω

1 The First Aor. Act. moods are ἐγενων, γενῶν, γενῶν, γενῶν, γενῶν, γενῶν.

ἐσθίω, 'eat'	ἐσθίω	έσθισα	έσθισμαι	έσθισθην
εὑρίσκω, 'find'	εὑρίσκω	έβρηκα	έβρημαι	έβρηθην
ἔχω, 'have'	ἔχω	έχον	έχον	έχον
ἐω (-α-), 'allow' (impf. εἶων)	ἐώσω	έωσα	έωσα	έωσα
ζεύγνυμι, 'yoke'	ζεύγνυμι	έζευξα	έζευξα	έζευξα
ζῶ (-α-), 'live'	ζῶ	έζηα	έζηα	έζηα
θάπτω, 'bury'	θάπτω	έθαψα	έθαψα	έθαψα
θίγγω, 'touch'	θίγγω	έθιγον	έθιγον	έθιγον
ἀποθνήσκω, 'die'	ἀποθνήσκω	έθανον	έθανον	έθανον
ἄφικνομαι (-ε-), 'come'	ἄφικνομαι	έφικον	έφικον	έφικον
καθαίρω, 'cleanse'	καθαίρω	έκαθάρην	έκαθάρην	έκαθάρην
καθεζομαι, 'sit down, sit'	καθεζομαι	έκαθισα	έκαθισα	έκαθισα
καίω, 'burn'	καίω	έκαυσα	έκαυσα	έκαυσα
καλῶ (-ε-), 'call'	καλῶ	έκαληκα	έκαληκα	έκαληκα
κἀμνω, 'toil'	κἀμνω	έκμηκα	έκμηκα	έκμηκα
κἀλω, 'weep'	κἀλω	έκλαυσα	έκλαυσα	έκλαυσα
κἀλνω, 'bend'	κἀλνω	έκλινα	έκλινα	έκλινα
κρεμάννυμι, 'hang' (tr.)	κρεμάω	έκρεμασα	έκρεμασα	έκρεμασα

[illegible][illegible]

- 1 In compounds, if μ precedes, the μ of the stem is dropped, as $\epsilon\mu\text{-}\pi\lambda\eta\eta\iota\mu\iota$, but $\epsilon\mu\text{-}\pi\lambda\eta\mu\iota$ rarely.
- 2 Perf. Part. also $\pi\epsilon\pi\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$.
- 3 Fut. also $\pi\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\theta\eta\sigma\iota$, rare.
- 4 Fut. also $\pi\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\theta\eta\sigma\iota$, rare.
- 5 From Pres. $\pi\alpha\pi\delta\acute{o}\sigma\omega$. $\pi\alpha\delta$ is the commonest Pres., $\pi\alpha\delta\acute{o}\sigma\theta\eta\sigma\iota$ the commoner Fut.
- 6 Perf. Pass. $\epsilon\pi\eta\gamma\mu\acute{\alpha}\iota$, rare.
- 7 All the Aorists are found. Strong Aor. Act. $\epsilon\tau\alpha\alpha\nu$, Aor. Mid. $\epsilon\tau\alpha\beta\lambda\eta\mu\iota$ 'I fled,' usually 'routed,' Strong Aor. Pass. $\epsilon\tau\alpha\beta\lambda\eta\mu\iota$, usually Mid. Intrans.

[illegible]

THE VERB

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE ENDINGS	
Primary	Historic
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mu\alpha\iota \\ (\sigma\alpha\iota) \end{array} \right\}$ $\tau\alpha\iota$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mu\eta\nu \\ (\sigma\sigma) \end{array} \right\}$ $\tau\sigma$
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma\theta\sigma\nu \\ \sigma\theta\sigma\nu \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma\theta\sigma\nu \\ \sigma\theta\eta\nu \end{array} \right\}$
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mu\epsilon\theta\alpha \\ \sigma\theta\epsilon \end{array} \right\}$ $\nu\tau\alpha\iota$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mu\epsilon\theta\alpha \\ \sigma\theta\epsilon \end{array} \right\}$ $\nu\tau\sigma$

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE ENDINGS

Primary	Historic
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma \\ \pi \\ \eta \\ \omega \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nu \\ \tau \\ \mu \\ \eta \end{array} \right\}$
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon \\ \delta \\ (\omega) \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon \\ \delta \\ (\nu) \end{array} \right\}$
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma \\ \tau \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tau \\ \sigma \end{array} \right\}$

SUMMARY OF SYNTAX RULES

1. A Neuter Plural subject takes a Singular Verb.
2. The Absolute case is the genitive.
3. οὐ for denials, μή for prohibitions, conditions, and abstract ideas (including the infinitive mood and general expressions).—*See also Reported Speech.*

4. USES OF THE CASES.—*Accusative*: Direct Obj., Motion to, Cognate, Respect, Extent or Duration. *Genitive*: Separation (Origin, Cause, Want, Fulness, and Comparison), Possession, Partitive (and Time within which), Price: Agent with ὑπό. *Dative*: Remote Obj., Comitative, Instrumental, Locative (including Time when).

- | | | |
|------------------|------------|---|
| (a) Motion to— | accusative | } and prepositions with these meanings take these cases (except ἐπί, which takes dative for a and c). |
| (b) Motion from— | genitive | |
| (c) Rest at— | dative | |

Acc. Dat. Gen.

→ ⊙ →

5. General or Indefinite expressions ('ever'-clauses).
 - (a) Relative + ἄν with Subj. for Present and Future Time: ὅς ἄν, ἐπειδὴν, ὅταν, εἰ ἄν.
 - (b) Relative alone with Opt. for Past Time: ὅς, ἐπειδὴ, ὁπότε, εἰ.

6. Conditions: four special types. One part has εἰ, the other ἄν, except (a). Negative of conditional is μή.
 - (a) εἰ ἂν εὕρω, δώσω 'if I find, I will give.'
 - (b) εἰ εὕρομαι, δώην ἄν 'if I should find, I would give.'
 - (c) εἰ εὕροικον, εἰδόν ἄν 'if I were finding (now), I should be giving (now)'; or, 'if I had been finding,' etc.
 - (d) εἰ εἕπον, ἔδοκα ἄν 'if I had found, I should have given.'
 All others translate literally: as, 'if I am giving,' εἰ δίδωμι. N.B.—εἰ δώσω = 'if I am to give' (am fated, resolved, etc.).

7. Purpose: (a) ἵνα (ὥς, ὅπως) with Subj. for Primary Sequence.

(b) ἵνα (ὥς, ὅπως) with Opt. for Historic Sequence.	} Negative μή.
Also ὥς with Fut. Partic., ὅστις with Fut. Indic.	

8. Consequence: ὅσπερ with Infin. or Indic. Also οἷος, ὅσος with Infin.

9. Commands: μή λῦε but μή λύσῃς.

ὅπως (μή) δώσεις 'be sure (not) to give.'

10. Time: πρίν with Infin. 'before,' ἕως with Indic. or Opt. 'until.'

ἕως ἄν with Subj.

11. Concession: καί περ with Partic. 'although'; εἰ καί 'if even,' καὶ εἰ 'even if.' (See Conditions.)

12. Reported Speech: keep the Tense of Direct; mood may change to Opt. in Historic Sequence. Negative as in the Direct.

(A.) *Statements*: ἄν remains if in the Direct—

- I. (a) Accus. with Infin. like Latin.

- (b) Nom. with Infin. when referring to Subj. of main Verb.

- (c) Participle for Infin. with Verbs of 'feeling,' 'knowing,' 'perceiving.'

- II. ὅτι with quotation of actual words used (like 'inverted commas').

- III. ὅτι with Finite Verb, persons changed if necessary as in English.

(B.) *Questions*—

- (a) With interrog. pron.:—as in the Direct, with Verb of 'asking.'

- (b) Same, with pronouns changed to Indirect form (τίς —→ ὅστις, etc.)

- (c) πότερον, or εἰ are used for ἄρα, πότερον . . . ἦ for double questions.

(C.) *Commands*.—Infin. with Verb of commanding (Neg. μή).

(D.) *Subordinate Clauses* (time, condition, purpose)—

- (a) remain as they are (person changed if necessary).

- (b) in Historic Sequence, may if you like change mood to Opt. (dropping ἄν). N.B. Imperf. and Pluperf. Indic. do not change.

- (c) In Acc. + Inf. constr., all may become Infin., the conjunction, or other introductory word, remaining.

ACCENT

1. Must be on one of the last three syllables.
N.B.—*-oi -ai* are counted as short for this purpose, except Opt. mood.
2. If the last syllable is long, must be on one of the last two.
3. In Nouns, Adj., and Part., it remains on the same syllable as in Nom., provided this does not break Rule 2.
But—(a) Monosyllables of the 3rd declension, accent final in Gen. and Dat.
(b) Gen. Pl. of 1st declension has the circumflex on the last.
4. In Verbs, it goes back as far as the general rules (1 and 2) allow.
But—(a) Strong or 2nd Aor. accents last in Part. and Inf. Act.
(b) All Aorists Passive accent last in Part., last but one in Inf.
(c) Perf. Pass. accents last but one in Part. and Inf.
5. (a) Enclitics throw back an acute on the preceding word, unless that word has the acute on its last syllable but one, or the circumflex on its last.
(b) Disyllabic enclitics take acute on their last syllable if the preceding word has the acute on its last but one.

N.B.—Names of words with various accents:—

ἐγώ, oxytone ὦν, perispomenon
λόγος, paroxytone τῶνδε, properispomenon
ἔτερος, proparoxytone

GREEK VOCABULARY

Numbers in brackets refer to the pages.
The gender of nouns is given except where it is obvious.

ἀβουλία, foolishness	ἀκτή, shore
ἀγαθός, good	ἀλεκτρυών, cock
ἀγαλμα, τό, statue	ἀλιεύς, fisherman
ἀγγέλλω, send	ἀλλά, but
ἀγγελος, messenger	ἀλλήλους, each other
ἀγέλη, herd	ἄλλος, other(7)
ἀγκιστρῶν, hook	ἄλς, δ, salt
ἀγκυρά, anchor	ἄλσος, τό, grove of trees
ἄγνός, holy	ἄμαξα, cart, carriage
ἀγορά, market-place	ἄμαρτάνω, err, mistake
ἀγοράζω, buy	ἀμέλεια, carelessness
ἄγρα, hunt	ἀμέλῳ (ε), neglect
ἄγριος, wild	ἄμειπτος, blaneless
ἀγροίκος, rustic	ἄμπελος, ἡ, vine
ἀγρός, field, countryside	ἀμυχή, scratch
ἀγχῶ, throttle	ἄμφοτερος, both
ἄγω, lead	ἄν (37)
ἀδελφή, sister	ἀναβλύω, bubble up
ἄδελφος, brother	ἀναγωγῇ, launching
ἄδικος, wrong, wicked, unjust	ἀναζητῶ (ε), seek
ἄδικῳ (ε), do wrong	ἀνάθημα, τό, offering
ἄδολος, sincere	ἀνάκειμαι, be dedicated
ἄδω, sing, crow	ἀναμνησκω, remind
ἀηδών, nightingale	ἀνάπτω, kindle
ἄηρ, air	ἀνασπῶ (α), pull up
Ἀθήναι, etc. (36)	ἀνατ(θ)ημι, set up
αἰεὶ, αἰέ, always	ἀναφέρω, uplift
αἰθρία, fine weather	ἀναχωρῶ (ε), retire
αἶξ, goat	ἀνδρείος, brave
αἶψα, raise	ἀνδρωνίτις, ἡ, men's room
αἰσθάνομαι, perceive	ἀνεμος, wind
αἰσιος, prosperous, lucky	ἀνέρομαι, ask
αἰσχυρός, ugly, base	ἀνὴρ, man
αἰτιῶμαι (α), accuse	ἄνθος, τό, flower; v.b. ἀνθῶ (ε)
ἀκμάζω, be in one's prime, ripe	ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, ἡ, man, human being
ἀκοή, hearing	ἀνίστημι, rise, raise up
ἄκουα, hear	ἀνοηταίνω, be foolish

ἀνόητος, foolish	ἀστυ, τό, city
ἀνοήτως, open	ἀσφαλής, safe
ἀντί, in return for	ἀτρακτος, spindle
ἀνυπόδητος, unshod	ἄττω, rush
ἀνω, above	αἰλή, courtyard
ἀξία, value	αἶλος, flute
ἀξιος, worthy, cheap	αἰών, hollow
ἀξιώ (ο), ask, claim, expect	αἶρα, breeze
ἀπαγορεύω, forbid (63)	αἶριον, to-morrow
ἀπαντᾷ (α), meet	αὐτίκα, at once, for example
ἀπαρτᾷ (α), fasten (81)	αὐτός, self (41)
ἀπαρχομαι, make a beginning of	αὐχίν, neck
ἀπας, all	ἀφαιρῶ (ε), carry off
ἀπέθανον, <i>aorist of ἀποθνήσκω</i>	ἀφανής, invisible
ἀπεμῖ, depart	ἀφίημι, let go
ἀπεσθίω, eat away	ἄχυρον, straw
ἀπῆ, 3 sing. <i>imperf.</i> ἀπειμι (138)	βαίνω, to go, walk (51)
ἀπό, from	βάλανος, acorn
ἀποδημῶ (ε), be abroad	βασίλευς, king
ἀποδίδωμι, give up	βαστάζω, lift, carry
ἀποθνήσκω, die	βιβλίον, book
ἀπόλλυμι, destroy	βλάβη, harm
ἀπορία, difficulty	βλάπτω, hurt
ἀποσάλευς, ride at anchor	βλαστάνω, grow
ἀποσβέννυμι, extinguish	βλέπω, see
ἀποτίνω, stretch	βοή, cry, sound
ἀποφέρω, carry off	βοῖδιον, ox
ἀποχωρῶ (ε), retire	βορέας, north wind
ἀπροσδοκίως, unexpectedly	βόσκω = <i>pasco</i>
ἀπτομαι, touch	βουκόλος, herdsman
ἄρα, then (<i>logical</i>)	βούλομαι, wish, be willing (51)
ἄρα (11)	βοῦς, ox
ἀργία, sloth, idleness	βοῶ (α), cry out
ἀργός (<i>mf</i>), ἀργόν (<i>n</i>), idle, useless (27)	βραχίον, arm
ἀριστοκρατία, aristocracy	βροντή, thunder
ἀριστον, breakfast	βροντῶ (α), thunder
ἀριστος, best	βρόχος, noose
ἀριστῶ (α), breakfast	γάλα, τό, milk
ἀρπάξω, seize	γαλήνη, calm
ἀρριχός, basket	γάρ, for (27)
ἀρτι, lately	γαστήρ, stomach
ἄρτος, loaf	γαυλός, milk-pail
ἀρχω, begin; rule	γε (16)
ἄρῳ (ο), plough	γεατών, neighbour
ἀσκά (ε), practise	γελῶ (α), laugh
ἄσμα, song	γενόμενος, <i>aorist part.</i> γίγνομαι
ἀσμενος, willing	γένος, τό, family, race
ἀστείος, nice	γέρων, old man
ἀστραπή, lightning	γεωργός (ε), farmer
ἀστράπτω, lighten	γεωργῶ, farm

γῆ, land, earth	δίδωμι, give (35, 51), <i>compounds</i> (36)
γίγας, giant	δίθεσαν, <i>aorist of διατίθημι</i>
γίγνομαι, become	δίστιμι, separate
γινώσκω, recognise (51)	δικαίος, just, upright
γλέυκος, τό, must, new wine	δικαιοσύνη, justice
γλώττα, tongue	δικαστής, judge
γονεύς, parent	δικη, lawsuit, justice
γραμματικός, scholar, pedant	δίκτυον, net
γράψ, old woman (57)	διπλάσιος, double
γράφω, write	διπλοῦς, double
γυμνός, bare	δίφρος, stool, chair
γυμνῶ (ο), lay bare	διώκω, pursue, prosecute
γυναικωνίτης, η, women's room	δοκῶ (ε), seem, think (58)
γυνή, woman, wife (57)	δουλεύω, be a slave, serve
γούψ, ο, vulture	δούλος, slave
δάκρυ, τό, tear	δραχμή, drachma, franc
δακρύω, weep	δρεπάνη, sickle
δάκτυλος, finger	δρόμος, running
δέ, but, and	δρῶ (α), do (58)
δέδουκα, fear	δύναμαι, be able (51)
δεῖ, it is necessary	δύο, two
δέγμα, τό, specimen, sample	δυσ- (<i>prefix</i>) = Latin <i>male</i>
δείκνυμι, show	δυσκολαίνω, fret
δειλός, cowardly	δύστηνος, miserable
δεινός, terrible, clever	δωμάτιον, room in a house
δεῖπνον, supper	δώρον, gift
δέκα, ten	ἐάν, if (33, 152)
δέλφις, dolphin	ἐαρ, ἦρος, τό, springtime
δένδρον, tree	ἐαυτόν, himself (<i>reflective</i>)
δεσπότης, master	ἐβδομος, seventh
δεῦρο, hither	ἐγείρω, arouse, wake
δεύτερος, second	ἐγκαλῶ (ε), call in, bring a charge against
δέχομαι, receive, accept	ἐγχεῶ, pour in
δέω, bind (86)	ἐδρα, seat
δή (16)	ἐθελω, wish
δηλῶ (ο), declare	ἐθρῆσα, <i>aorist of τρέφω</i>
δημοκρατία, democracy	εἰ, if (152)
διὰ (37)	εἶδον, <i>aorist of ὁρᾶω</i> , see
διαδίδωμι, distribute	εἶν, well, so be it
διαβέω, run about (40)	εἶθε, O that!
διαθήκη, will (<i>legal</i>)	εἰκοσιν, twenty
διαρῶ (ε), pull apart	εἰναί, to be
διατρίβω, dwell	εἶπον, <i>aorist</i> , speak, say
διάκειμαι, be situated (86)	εἰρήνη, peace
διατρίβω, distribute, separate; treat	εἰς, into
διαφέρω, differ, be superior	εἰσέρχομαι, enter
διαφένγω, flee in different directions	εἰσθα, wont, used
διαφθείρω, destroy	ἐκ, εξ, out of
διδάσκαλος, teacher	ἐκαστος, each
διδάσκω, teach	
διδράσκω, run away (51)	

ἐκάτερος (33)	ἐπισπιδῶ (α), leap in upon
ἐκάτον, hundred	ἔπειτα, next
ἐκεῖ, there	ἐπέσχω, <i>aorist of ἐπέχω</i>
ἐκεῖθεν, thence	ἐπέχω, stop, check
ἐκείνος, that	ἐπέρω, insult
ἐκεῖσε, thither	ἐπί (37)
ἐκκαθαίρω, cleanse	ἐπιδακρύω, weep also
ἐκπιδῶ (α), cross	ἐπιδημῶ (ε), be in town
ἐκπίπτω, fall out, be cast out or banished	ἐπιδιδῶμι, contribute
ἐκτός, outside (<i>adv.</i>)	ἐπισκευάζω, prepare
ἐκφέρω, ἐκφορῶ, carry out	ἐπιστολῇ, letter
ἐκὼν, willing	ἐπίτηδες, on purpose
ἐλαιον, oil	ἐπιτίθημι, place upon
ἐλαύνω, ride, drive	ἐπιτιμῶ (α), blame
ἐλευθερία, freedom (48)	ἐπιτά, seven
ἐλεύθερος, free	ἐργάζομαι, work
ἐλκω, pull, row.	ἐργαστικός, active, energetic
Ἑλλην, Greek	ἐργον, work
ἐλπίς, η, hope	ἐρεθίζω, provoke
ἐλπίζω, hope	ἐρέτω, row
ἐμαυτόν, myself (<i>reflexive</i>)	ἐρία, τά, wool
ἐμβαλῶ, put in	ἐρομαι, ask, question
ἐν, in	ἐρπω, creep, go
ἐνδοθεν, (from) within	ἐρωμένος, strong
ἐνδον, in, within	ἐρωτῶ (α), ask
ἐνέχει, <i>imperf. of ἐνχέω</i>	ἐσθῶ, eat
ἐνὶ ᾧ (α), enjoy one's self in	ἐσθλός, good, honest
ἐνθάδε, here	ἐς νέωτα, next year
ἐνθαλαττεύω, stay on the sea	ἐσορῶ (α), see inside
ἐνθεμένος, <i>aorist part. ἐντίθημι</i>	ἐταίρος, companion
ἐνθές, hence	ἐτέρος, one or other of two
ἐνθους, containing wine	ἐτι, still, yet
ἐνόχλησις, annoyance	ἐτος (<i>gen. ἔτους</i>), τό, year
ἐνταῦθα, here	ἐτυχον, <i>aorist of τυγχάνω</i>
ἐντεῖθεν, thence	εὖ, well
ἐντίθημι, put in	εὐγενής, noble
ἐντός, inside (<i>adv.</i>)	εὐδός, straightway
εἶ, six	εὐλόμενος, with good harbours
ἐξαφνης, suddenly	εὐνους (ὁ, ἡ), friendly
ἐξεστὶ, it is possible	εὐρίσκο, find, <i>aorist εὕρον</i>
ἐξετάζω, test, examine	εὐφημῶ (ε), (<i>to use words of good omen</i>), be silent
ἐξήκοντα, sixty	εὐχῇ, prayer
ἐξήκοντα, sixty	ἐφέλω, pull away, pull out
ἐξωθεν (from) without	ἐφικνοῦμαι (ε), reach
εἶκεν, it seems	ἐφίστημι, set over
ἐπανάρχομαι, return	ἐχθές, yesterday
ἐπανήλθον, <i>aorist of ἐπανερχομαι</i>	ἐχω, have (7)
ἐπανήμι, let go back, relax	ἕως, until
ἐπέ, ἐπειδή, since	
ἐπέγω, push on, press	
ἐπεσφύρομαι, come in upon	

ἱεῖν (ε), seek	ἰδῶ, separately
ἱερόν, yoke	ἱερεῖον, victim
ἱεμα, τό, girdle	ἱερεὺς, priest
ἡ (11)	ἱημι (36), send
ἡβῶ (α), enjoy one's self	ἱκετεύω, beseech, pray
ἡδώς, gladly, pleasantly	ἱμάτιον, cloak
ἡδῆ, already	ἱνα, in order that (33)
ἡδύς, sweet	Ἰνδός, Indian
ἡκω, I am come	ἱζός, waist
ἡλιος, sun	ἱόν, violet
ἡλθον, <i>aorist of ἔρχομαι</i>	ἱππεύς, horseman
ἡμαρτον, 2nd <i>aorist</i> ἡμαρτάνω	ἱπποδρόμος, race-course
ἡμμεῖς, we	ἵππος, horse
ἡμέρα, day	ἴσος, equal
ἡρως, <i>gen. of ἥρως</i>	ἱστίμι (35), compounds (36)
ἡτῶ (α), overcome	ἱστίον, sail
ἡχῇ, sound	ἱστός, mast
	ἰχθύς, fish
θάλαττα, sea	καθάίρω, cleanse
θαυμάζω, wonder	καθάπερ, like as
θελκτήριον, charm	καθεύδω, sleep
θεός, ὁ, ἡ, god, goddess	καθίζω, sit, set down
θεράπεινα, maidservant	καθήμι, let down (36)
θεραπεύω, tend, care for	καθίστημι, place, set up
θερμαίνω, warm	καθορῶ (α), catch sight of
θερος, τό, summer, harvest	καί, and, both, also
θεωρία, public show or procession	καιρός, right time, nick of time
θεωρικός, <i>see θεωρία</i>	καίω, καύσω, burn
Θήβη, Thebes	κακός, bad
θηλάζω, nurse	κακῶς, badly
θηρ, ὁ, beast	κάλαμος, rod, reed, pipe, pen
θηρα, hunt	καλός, noble, fine, beautiful
θηρόν, beast	καλῶ (ε), call
θηρῶ (ο), hunt	καλῶς, well
θηρ, ὁ, self	κάλως, ὁ, rope (91)
θηγγάνω, touch	κάματος, toil
θλίβω, crush	κάν = καλ ἐν
θνήσκω, die	κάπτω, bite, snap
θνητός, mortal	καρπός, wrist
θουρύβος, noise	κατά (37)
θραύω, break	καταβαίνω, come down
θρέσκομαι, <i>future of τρέχω</i> , run	καταβάλλω, throw down
θρέψω, <i>future of τρέφω</i> , feed	καταβόσκω, cause to feed
θρίξ, τρίχος, ἡ, hair	καταλαμβάνω, find, catch
θυγατήρ, daughter	καταλείπω, leave behind
θύμον, thyme	καταρρέω, flow down
θύρα, door	κατατίθημι, lay down
θύρις, ἡ, window	καταφρονῶ (ε), despise
θύω, sacrifice	κατέβαλον, <i>aorist of καταβάλλω</i>
ἱατρός, physician	κατέχω, restrain

κατηγορῶ (ε), accuse	λανθάνω, escape notice
καπορύπτω, dig down	λάχανον, herb, vegetable
κάτω, below	λεγόμενον, saying, proverb
καύσω, <i>future of καίω</i>	λέγω, speak
κέμαι, lie	λειμών (δ), meadow
κελευστής, coxswain	λέπτω, leave
κελεύω, bid	λεπτός, of light weight, fine
κεράα, yardarm	λευκός, white
κεφαλή, head	λέων, lion
κήπος, garden	λαός, people
κινδυνεύω, risk	ληκύθος, η, oil flask
κιττός, ivy	ληνός, η, wine vat
κλαίω, weep	λίθινος, of stone
κλεινός, famous	λίθος, stone
κλέψ, η, key	λικμῶ, winnow
κλέπτεις, thief	λιμὴν, harbour
κλήμα, τό, tendril, shoot	λίγος, string
κληρονόμος, heir	λόγος, word, speech
κλήω, shut	λοιπός, remaining
κλίμαξ, η, ladder, stair	λουτρόν, bath
κλίνη, couch, lounge	λούω, wash
κλώ (α), pluck	λόχημη, bush
κοίλος, hollow	λόγος, withy
κοινός, common (22)	Λυδός, Lydian
κόλπος, bosom; pocket (fold of robe)	λύκος, wolf
κόμαρος, η, arbutus	λύπη, grief
κόμη, hair	λυπῶ, vex
κόρος, lad	λύχνος, lamp, light
κόρη, girl, maid	λύω, loose
κραγγή, din	μά (33, 52)
κρέω, weave	μακρός, long
κρίνω, judge	μάλα, much
κριτής, judge	μαλακός, soft
κρύσταλλος, ice	μάλιστα γε, yes, certainly
κτείνω, kill	μάλιστα γε, yes, certainly
κυβερνήτης, helmsman, pilot	μανθάνω, learn
κύκλος, circle	μάρτυς, μάρτυρος, witness
κυβέβον, cup	μαρτύριον, evidence
κυνηγέτης, huntsman	μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα, large, great
κυρτόν (ο), belly out	μεδίστημι, remove
κύων, dog	μεδίω (α), smile
κωλύω, hinder	μεράκιον, boy, lad
κώμη, village	μέλει, care for (45, 81)
κομήτης, villager	μémνημαι, remember
κώπη, oar	μέν (16)
	μερά (37)
	μεταβολή, change
λάβρος, strong, powerful, furious	μεταδίδωμι, give, share (36)
λαγός, hare (109)	μετέωρος, raised, poised, balanced,
λαλώ, talk, chatter	high, (<i>of ships</i>) floating
λαμβάνω, take	
λάμπω, shine	

μετοπωρινός, of autumn	οἶ, whither (5)
μέχρι, until, unto	οἶδα, know
μή, not (4)	οἰκάδε, homewards
μηδείς, no one	οἰκέτης, servant
μήτηρ, mother	οἰκησις, η, dwelling
μικρός, small	οἰκία, house
μιμητής, imitator	οἰκίδιον, small house
μιμοῦμαι (ε), imitate	οἰκοθεν, from home
μισθός, pay, reward	οἶκον, at home
μίσος, τό, hate, hateful thing	οἰκουρός, keeping indoors
μνᾶ, mina (20)	οἰκτος, pity
μόνος, alone	οἰκῶ (ε), dwell
μουσικός, musical	οἶνος, wine
μύριοι, ten thousand	οἶος, of what kind, as
μυρίοι, countless	οἶός τε, able
μώρος, foolish	οἶς, sheep
	οἰκῶ, eight
ναί, yes	-δύμι, destroy
νάρκισσος, narcissus	οἰμύλη, mist
ναῦς, η, ship	οἶμα, τό, eye
ναύτης, sailor	οἶμι, swear
ναυτικός, belonging to a ship or to a seaman	οἶμος, like
νεανίας, youth	οἶμόφωνος, harmonious
νέμω, tend	οἶνομα, τό, name
νέος, young, fresh	οἶνομάζω, name
νεφέλη, cloud	οἶσπείνος, quick to hunger
νεώς, temple	οἶσος, sharp, keen
νήττα, duck	οἶσθεν, whence (5)
νίφει, it snows	οἶτοι, whither (5)
νιφερός, snow	οἶτος, what kind
νομεύς, herdsman	οἶσος, how great (5)
νομή, pasture	οἶστέ, when (5)
νομίζω, think	οἶτον, where (5)
νοῦς, mind	οἶπώρα, fruit, autumn
νοσῶ (ε), be ill	οἶπώς, how (5)
νοτός, η, moisture	οἶργαγον, instrument, tool
νύκτωρ, by night	οἶρδός, straight
νύμφη, nymph; bride	οἶρμιζω, bring to anchor
νῦν, now	οἶμος, anchorage
νύξ, night	οἶνις, οἶνιθος, ο, η, bird
	οἶπος, τό, hill
	οἶπτω, dig
ξαίνω, card (wool)	οἶρχομαι (ε), dance
ξενίζω, entertain	οἶρῶ (α), see (58)
ξένος guest, stranger	οἶς, who, which
ξηρός, dry	οἶσος, how great (5)
	οἶστις, who (5)
	οἶστον, bone
ὀβολός, small coin, threepenny bit	οἶτε, when (5)
ὀδός, road	οἶτι, that (27)
ὀγδοός, eighth	οἶδ, where (5)
ὀθεν, whence (5)	οἶκ, οἶκ, not (4)

οὐδέ (20)	περιπεσοῦσα, aorist part. περιπίπτω,
οὐδέεις, no one	fall around
οὐδέποτε, never	περιπτός, excessive
οὐδέπωποτε, never	περιφρεΐς, arched, vaulted
οἴκουν, then . . . not	περιφέρειν, carry round
οἴκου, then	Πέρσης, Persian
οὖν, therefore (16)	πέρσι(ν), last year
οὐρανός, sky	πέταρος, hat
οἶμος, favourable	πέτρα, rock
οὐσία, property	πηγή, spring of water
οὕτως, so, thus	πήγνυμι, fix, freeze (<i>trans.</i>)
ὀφθαλμός, eye	πηδῶ (α), leap
ὀφρύς, η, brow	πῆχυσ, forearm
παγίς, η, snare, trap	πίθος, jar
παιανισμός, solemn song, sailor's	πικρός, bitter
chanty	πίνω, drink
παίδεω, instruct	πιστεύω, believe, trust
παίδιον, child	πίστός, faithful
παίζω, play	πίτρυς, η, pine
παῖς, ὁ, η, child	πλέων, more
πάλαι, in olden time	πλέκω, weave
παλαιός, old	πλέω, sail (58)
πάλιν, back again	πληγή, blow
παντοδαπός, of all kinds, from all	πληγῇ, except (<i>gen.</i>)
sources	πλήρης, full
παρά, (37)	πλοῖον, vessel
παράδεισος, ὁ, park	πλούσιος, rich
παράδιδωμι, hand over	πλοῖς, voyage
παρακατατίθω, deposit	πλοῦτος, wealth
παραλαμβάνω, receive, find	πλουτῶ, be rich
παραλία, beach	πνεῦμα, τό, wind, breath
παραπλέω, sail along	πόα, grass
παρασκευάζω, prepare	πόθεν, whence (5)
πάρεμι, be present	ποθὲν, from some place (5)
παρέχω, provide	ποῖ, whither (5)
πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, all	ποι, some whither (5)
πάσχω, experience, suffer	ποιητής, poet
πατήρ, father	ποιμήν, shepherd
πατῶ (ε), tread (45)	ποτός, what kind (7)
παύω, check; <i>mitigare</i> , cease	ποιῶ (ε), do
πέδιον, plain	πόλεμος, war
πέδον, ground	πόλις, city
πέθω, persuade	πολίτης, citizen
πεινῶ (α), hunger, starve	πολλάκις, often
πέμπω, send	πολύς, much
πεντακτύλος, holding 2½ pints	πονηρία, wickedness
πέντε, five	πονηρός, knavish
πεντήκοντα, fifty	ποπέω, transport
περί (82)	πόσος, how great (5)
περιάγω, pull round	ποσός, of a certain size (5)
περιαυρῶ (ε), take away (all round)	πότε, when (5)
	ποτέ, sometime, at times (5)

ποτόν, drink	σπάργανα, τά, swaddling clothes
ποῦ, where (5)	σταφυλή, bunch of grapes
που, somewhere (5), doubtless, I	στέγη, roof
suppose	στερῶ (ε), deprive
πούς, ποδός, δ, foot	στέφανῶ (ο), crown
πρόγμα, τό, thing; πράγματα ἔχειν,	στήθος, τό, breast
to have trouble; π. παρέχειν, to	στρατηγός, general
give trouble	στρατιά, army
πράττω, πράσσω, do	στρατιώτης, soldier
πρέσβυς, old	στρατός, army
πρόβαίνω, go in front	στρέφω, twist
προβατον, sheep	στρογγύλος, round
πρό (37)	σύ, thou
πρόεμι, go on	συλλαμβάνω, seize
πρόσστημι, set before	συμπάδῳ (ε), feel with (52)
πρός, to, from (64, 152)	συμφορά, event, misfortune
προσάγορεύω, address	σύν, with
προσδέε, there is still need of	συνάπας, all together (48)
πρόσκαπος, at the oars	σύνεμι, be with
προσπέρνυ, year before last	συνεχίς, continuous
προσποιούμαι (ε), pretend	σύννοια, be aware, be in a secret with
προστίθωμι, put to	συντάττομαι, make bargain
πρώτος, first	σύντομος, brief
πταῶ, stumble	συρρίζω, συρρίπτω, whistle
πυνθάνομαι, ask, learn, ascertain	συρράπτω, stitch together
πῦρ, τό, fire	συφός, pig-sty
πύργος, tower	σφέις, they
πωλῶ (ε), sell	σφοδρός, strong, violent
πῶς, how (5)	σχεδόν, almost
πως, somehow	σχῆμα, τό, shape, guise
	σχολαστικός, scholar, pedant
	σῶμα, τό, body
ῥάστος, easiest	τάλαντον, talent
ρένυμα, τό, stream	ταμίας, steward, treasurer
ρέω, flow	ταμιεύω, be a steward
ρήτωρ, orator	ταπεινός, low, humble
ρίπτω, throw	ταράττω, confuse
	τάττω, arrange, fix
σαφής, clear	τάχα, perhaps
σβέννυμι, quench (75)	τέ, both (7)
σελήνη, moon	τένω, stretch
σηκός, sheepfold	τέκνον, child, offspring
Σιδώνιος, man of Sidon	τέμνω, cut
σίτω, τά, food	τέμνω, cut
σίτρος, corn	τέφψις, η, enjoyment
σιτῶ (ε), feed	τέταρτος, fourth
σιωπή, silence	τέχνη, art
σιωπῶ (α), be silent	τήμερον to-day
σκηνή, stage, tent	τήτες, this year
σκληρός, hard	τίθημι (35), <i>compono</i> (36)
σκόδιον, drinking-song	τίκτω, produce, bring forth
σοφός, wise, skilful	τιμῶ (α), honour

τίς, who (5)
 τις, some one (5)
 τιτή, nurse
 τοι, indeed (7)
 τοιοῦτος, such
 τομή, cutting
 τοσοῦτος, so much, so large
 τότε, then
 τραγός, he-goat
 τράπεζα, table
 τράχηλος, neck
 τρέφω, feed, rear, keep (*animals*)
 (58)
 τρέχω, run (40)
 τρέψω, ἡ, enjoyment
 τρίβω, rub
 τρίς, thrice
 τρίτος, third
 τριχός, *gen. of θρίξ*
 τροφή, food
 τρύγιτος, vintage
 τρυγῶ (α), pluck fruit, gather vintage
 τρυφή, luxury
 τυγχάνω, happen
 τύπτω, strike (*see Engl. Voc.*)
 τυφλός, blind
 τύχη, fortune

ὑγιαίνω, be healthy
 ὑγίεια, health
 ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, τό, water
 ἕτερος, rain
 ἑλακτώ (ε), bark
 ἐλάνγωμαι, attract
 ἐλάνθω, begin to flower
 ἐπερβαλλω, surpass, exceed
 ἐπὶ, by
 ἐπὶδωμα, shoe
 ἐπικροῦμαι, interrupt
 ἐπὶλοῦμαι, left over
 ἐποφθέγγομαι, utter voice
 ἔς, pig
 ἑστέρων, later
 ἑψαυμος, bloodshot
 ἔω, rain

φαίνω, bring to light; *passive*, to
 appear
 φάος, light
 φάρμακον, medicine, drug, remedy
 φάσκω, assert

χωρίον, place; farm
 χωρῶ (ε), contain
 ψάμμος, sand
 ψάω, touch
 ψοφῶ (ε), make a noise, bang
 ψυχή, life, soul
 ὦδε, here, thus
 ᾠδή, song

ὤμος, shoulder
 ὦν, being
 ᾠόν, egg
 ὦρα, season
 ὡς, as, how (5)
 ὡς, to (41)
 ὡσπερ, like, as
 ὠφέλεια, benefit, help
 ὠφελον, *arist of ὠφέλω*, owe, be
 fitting or due

χαίρω, rejoice
 χαλκεύς, smith
 χάμαι, on the ground
 χείμαρρος, torrent
 χεμερίος, stormy, wintry
 χεμών, ὁ, winter, storm
 χεῖρ, ἡ, hand, arm
 χήν, ὁ, ἡ, gander, goose
 χθές, yesterday
 χλῖος, thousand
 χλῖν, ἡ, snow
 χλαῖνα, cloak, overall
 χλωρός, green
 χορεία, dance
 χορός, body of dancers or singers
 χρῆζω, want
 χρηματισμός, money-making
 χρήσιμος, useful
 χρηστός, honest
 χρόνος, time
 χρυσός, golden

buy, αγοράζω, ἀγορεύμαι hy, μά (33)	day, ημέρα (60) dear (of value), τιμὸς declare, δηλώ democracy, δημοκρατία deprive, στερῶ despise, καταφρονῶ destroy, ἀποδύωμι (85), διαφθείρω die, ἀποθνήσκω differ, διαφέρω difficulty, ἀπορία dig, ὀρύττω din, κραυγή discordant, πλοημελής disgraceful, αἰσχρὸς do, ποιῶ, πράττω, δρώ doer, θύρα dog, κύων (81) double, διπλάσιος, διπλοῦς doubtless, που drachma, δραχμή drink, πίνω: ποτὼν drive, ἐλαύνω dry, ξηρὸς duck, νήττα dwell, διατῶμαι, οἰκῶ	call, καλῶ calm, γαλήνη: ἀγ. ἡσυχάζω care, φροντίς care for, μέλει (45, 81) carelessness, ἀμέλεια carry, φέρω, βαστάζω cart, carriage, ἄμαξα cave, ἀντρον cease, παύομαι certainly, μάστιγά γε chair, δίφρος, ἔδρα change, μεταβολή charm, θελκτήριον chatter, λαλῶ cheap, ἀξίος check, παῦω chick, νεοττός child, παῖς, παιδίον, τέκνον circle, round, κύκλος city, πόλις, ἄστυ claim, ἀξίω clear, σαφής clever, δεινός cloak, χλαῖνα, ἱμάτιον cock, ἀλεκτρυόν coin, ὀβολός colour, χρώμα come, ἔκω common, κοινός companion, ἐταίρος confuse, disorder, ταραττω contain, χωρῶ corn, σῖτος couch, κλίνη courtyard, αὐλή cowardly, δειλός coxswain, κελυστήτης creep, ἔρπω cross, ἐκπερῶ crown, κόραξ crush, θλίβω cry out, βοῶ cup, φιάλη, κυμβίον cut, τεμνω cutting, τομή dance, ὀρχοῦμαι dance, band of dancers, χορός
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ENGLISH VOCABULARY

able, δυνατός, οἷός τε: δύναμαι abroad, ἔξω, ἀποδημιῶ (σφρ. ἐπιδημιῶ) accuse, αἰτιῶμαι accustomed, εἰωθα acorn, βάλανος active, ἐργαστικός address, προσαγορεύω ago (61) all, πᾶς, ἅπας almost, σχεδόν alone, μόνος already, ἤδη also, καί always, ἀεί, αἰεί anchor, ἄγκυρα anchor, ὀρμίζω: lie at anchor, ὀρμῶ anchorage, ὄρμος and, καί, δέ annoyance, ἐνόχλησις: see πᾶγμα arched, περιφερής aristocracy, ἀριστοκρατία arm, βραχίον, χεῖρ army, στρατιά arouse, ἐγείρω arrange, τάττω art, τέχνη ascertain, πυνθάνομαι ask, ἔρωμαι, ἀνέρωμαι, ἐρωτῶ, πυνθά- νομαι autumn, ὁπώρα aware, βε, σύννοδα (with dat.) back again, πάλιν bad, κακός badly, κακῶς balanced, μετέωρος banished, βε, ἐκπίπτω bare, γυμνός, γυμνῶ bargain, make, συντάττομαι bark, ὑλακῶ	barley, κριθαί basket, ἀρριχός bath, λουτρόν bear, bring forth, τίκτω beast, θηρίον beautiful, καλός become, γίγνομαι begin, ἀρχῶ, ἀρχομαι believe, πιστεύω, πείθομαι, πέπειθα below, κάτω best, ἀριστος bird, κελεύς bind, δέω (86) bird, ὄρνις bite, δάκνω, κάπτω bitter, πικρός blame, ἐπιτιμῶ blameless, ἀμειμπτος blind, τυφλός blood, αἷμα bloodshot, ὑφαιμος blow, πληγὴ: ὑβ. πληγὰς ἐντείνω book, βιβλίον boot, ἀρβύλη bosom, κόλπος both, ἀμφότερος, καί, τε brave, ἀνδρείος breakfast, ἀριστον, ἀριστῶ breast, στήθος, κόλπος breath, πνεῦμα breeze, ἀφρα, ἀνεμος bride, νύμφη brief, σύντομος brother, ἀδελφός brow, ὄφρυς bunch of grapes, σταφυλή burn, καίω bush, λόχμη but, ἀλλά, δέ	each, ἕκαστος each other, ἀλλήλους ear, οὖς, ὠτός easy, ῥάδιος east, ἑσθίω egg, ᾠόν either, ἑκάτερος either...or, ἢ...ἢ, εἴτε...εἴτε elbow, ὠλένη enjoy one's self, ἡβῶ enjoyment, τέρψις entertain, ξενοῖζω envy, φθόνος equal, ἴσος especially, μάλιστα examine, ἐξετάζω example, for, αὐτίκα except, πλὴν excessive, περιττός experience, πείρω eye, ὀφθαλμός, ὄμμα face, πρόσωπον faithful, πιστός: σιδεή, πίστις fall, πίπτω famous, κλεινός
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farm, ἀγρός, ἀγροί, χωρίον : <i>vb.</i> γεωργῶ : <i>subst.</i> γεωργός	ground, πέδον : <i>on the ground</i> , χάμα
farmer, γεωργός	grove, ἄλσος
fasten, ἀπαρτῶ (81), ἄπτω	grow, βλαστάνω
fear, φοβοῦμαι, δέδοικα	guest, ξένος
feed, τρέφω : feed animals, βόσκω	
feel with, συμπαθῶ	
field, ἀγρός	hail, χάλαζα
find, εὐρίσκω, παραλαμβάνω	hair, θρίξ, τριχός
fine, καλός	band, χεῖρ
fine weather, εὐθία, αἰθρία (60)	happen, τυγχάνω
finger, δακτύλος	harbour, λιμὴν
fisher, ἀλιεύς, ἀλιεύω	hard, σκληρός
flee, φεύγω	hare, λαγώς
floating on water, μετέωρος	harm, βλάβη
flower, βέω	harmonious, ὁμόφωνος
flute, αὐλός	harvest, θέρος
food, τροφή, σίτια	hat, πέτασος
foolish, ἀνόητος, μῶρος : ἀνοηταίνω, ληρῶ	hate, μῖσος, φθόνος
foolishness, ἀβουλία, μωρία	hateful thing, μῖσος
foot, ποῖς (71)	have, ἔχω
for, γάρ (27)	head, κεφαλὴ
forbid, ἀπαγορεύω	healthy, βε, ὑγιαίνω
forehead, μέτωπον	hear, ἀκούω
fortune, τύχη	hearing, ἀκοή
free, ελευθερός	heir, κληρονόμος
freedom, ελευθερία	helmsman, κυβερνήτης
freeze, πήγνυμι (<i>trans.</i>)	help, ὠφέλεια
fret, δυσκολαινῶ	hence, ἐνθενδε (5)
friendly, φίλος	herb, λάχανον
friendly, εὖνους : <i>subst.</i> εὖνοια	herd, ἀγέλη
from, ἀπό	herdsman, νομείς, βουκόλος
fruit, δώρη, καρπός	here, ἐνθάδε, ἐνταῦθα (5)
full, πλήρης	hill, ὄρος
furious (<i>floods, etc.</i>), λάβρος	hither, δεῦρο (5)
furniture, τὰ σκεύη, ἐπίπλα	hollow, αὐλῶν : <i>adj.</i> κοῖλος
	home : at home, from home, homewards (22)
garden, κήπος	honest, ἐσθλός, χρηστός
gift, δῶρον	hook, ἀγκιστρῶν
girdle, ζῶμα, ζώνη	hope, ἐλπίς, ἐλπίζω
girl, κόρη, παρθένος	horse, ἵππος
give, δίδωμι	house, οἰκία
gladly, ἡδέως	how, πῶς, ὅπως, ὥς (5)
go, ἔρχω, εἶμι, βαδίζω, etc.	how great, πόσος, ὁπόσος, ὅσος (5)
goat, αἰγ : he-goat, τράγος	bumble, ταπεινός
god, θεός : goddess, θεῖς, θεά	hunger, πεινῶ
good, ἀγαθός	hunt, ἀγροα, θήρα, θηρω
grass, πῶα	hunter, κυνηγέτης
green, χλωρός	husband, ἀνὴρ
grief, λύπη	

ice, κρύσταλλος	loaf, ἄρτος
idle, ἀργός	long, μακρός
idleness, ἀργία	loose, λύω
if, εἰ	love, φιλόω
ill, be, νοσῶ	low, ταπεινός
imitate, μιμοῦμαι, <i>subs.</i> μιμητής	luxury, τρυφή
in, ἐν	
indeed, δῆ, τοι, ὅθην	maidservant, θεραπαινά
indoors, οἰκονόμος, οἰκουρῶ	make, ποιῶ
in order that (33)	man, human being, ἀνθρώπος : male, ἀνὴρ : any one, τις
inside, ἐντός (11)	manger, φάτνη
instrument, ὄργανον	market-place, ἀγορά
interrupt, ὑποκορῶ	mast, ιστός
into, εἰς	meadow, λειμὼν
invisible, ἀφανής	mean, φαῖλος
invite, καλῶ	medicine, φάρμακον
ivy, κιστός	meet, ἀπαντῶ
jar, πῖθος	messenger, ἀγγεῖλος
judge, δικαστής, κριτής, <i>vb.</i> κρινω	milk, γάλα
just, δίκαιος	milkpail, γαυλός
justice, δίκη, δικαιοσύνη	mina, μνᾶ (20)
	mind, νοῦς, φρήν (82)
key, κλεις	miserable, δούσῃνος
kind, γένος : of all kinds, παντο- δαπός. <i>Cp.</i> ἀλλοδαπός	missrily, φιλάργυρος
knee, γόνυ, τῶ : γόνατος	misfortune, συμφορά
know, οἶδα, ἔργων	mistake, ἀμαρτάνω
	moisture, νοτῖς
lad, μειράκιον	money-making, χρηματισμός
ladder, κλίμαξ	mortal, θνητός
land, γῆ	much, μάλα, πολὺς
lately, ἄρτι	musical, μουσικός
later, ὕστερον	must (new wine), γλεῦκος
laugh, γελῶ	
launch, ἀνάγεται, ἀναγωγὴ	name, ὄνομα, ὀνομάζω
lawsuit, δίκη	narcissus, νάρκισσος
lead, ἄγω	nature, φύσις
leaf, φύλλον	necessary, δεῖ (75), χρή, χρεῶν
leafage, φυλλὰς	neck, αὐχὴν, τράχηλος
leap, πήδω	neglect, ἀμελῶ
learn, μαθάνω	neighbour, γειτῶν
leave, λείπω, καταλείπω	net, δίκτυον
leg, σκέλος, τῶ	next, ἔπειτα
letter, ἐπιστολή	night, νύξ : by night, νύκτωρ
lie, κείμαι : tell falsehoods, ψεύδομαι	nightingale, ἀηδὼν
life, ψυχή	noble, καλός
lift, βαστάζω	noise, ψόφος, ψοφῶ, θόρυβος
light (<i>of weight</i>), λεπτός	nonsense, λῆρος
light, φάος, λύχνος	nose, βρόχος
like, ὅμοιος	not, οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ : μή (4)
like as, καθάπερ	now, νῦν

nurse, <i>τίτη</i>	prosperous, <i>αἰστος</i>
nymph, <i>νύμφη</i>	provide, <i>παρέχω</i>
oak, <i>δρῦς</i>	provoke, <i>ἐρεθίζω</i>
oar, <i>κώπη</i>	pull, <i>ἐλκω</i>
often, <i>πολλάκις</i>	pull up, <i>ἀνασπῶ</i>
oil, <i>ἐλαιον</i>	purpose, on, <i>ἐπίτηδες</i>
old, <i>παλαιός</i>	pursue, <i>διώκω</i>
old man, <i>γέρον</i> , <i>πρέσβυς</i>	push on, <i>ἐπείγω</i>
old woman, <i>γραιῶς</i>	put, <i>βάλλω</i> , <i>τίθημι</i> , and <i>componōs</i>
on, <i>ἐπὶ</i>	quench, <i>σβέννυμι</i>
once, <i>ἀν</i> , <i>ἀντίκα</i>	racecourse, <i>ἵπποδρόμος</i>
one or other, <i>ἕτερος</i>	raise, <i>αἰρω</i>
other, <i>ἄλλος</i>	reach, arrive, <i>ἐφικνοῦμαι</i>
outside, <i>ἐκτός</i> (11)	reap, <i>ἀμῶ</i>
overcome, <i>ἡττῶ</i> , <i>κρατῶ</i> , <i>νικῶ</i>	rear, <i>τρέφω</i>
park, <i>παράδεισος</i>	receive, <i>δέχομαι</i> , <i>παραλαμβάνω</i>
pasture, <i>νομή</i> , <i>νομός</i>	recogniss, <i>γινώσκω</i>
peace, <i>εἰρήνη</i>	red, <i>ἐρυθρός</i>
pen, <i>κάλαμος</i>	reed, <i>κάλαμος</i>
perhaps, <i>τάχα</i>	rejoice, <i>χαίρω</i>
persuade, <i>πείθω</i>	remaining, <i>λοιπός</i>
philosophy, <i>φιλοσοφία</i>	remind, <i>ἀναμνησκω</i>
physician, <i>ἱατρός</i>	renown, <i>κλέος</i>
pig, <i>ὄς</i> , <i>σὺς</i>	restrain, <i>κατέγω</i>
pig-sty, <i>συφεός</i>	retire, <i>ἀποχωρῶ</i>
pilot, <i>κυβερνήτης</i>	return, <i>ἐπανέρχομαι</i> , <i>κατέρχομαι</i>
pine, <i>πίτυς</i>	rich, <i>πλούσιος</i>
pipess, <i>σὺργε</i> , <i>κάλαμος</i>	rids, <i>ἐλαύνω</i>
pity, <i>οἶκτος</i> , <i>οἰκτιρῶ</i>	ripe, be, <i>ἀκμάζω</i>
place, <i>χωρίον</i> , <i>χώρα</i>	risk, <i>κινδυνεύω</i>
plain, <i>πέδιον</i>	road, <i>ὁδός</i>
plant, <i>φυτὸν</i>	rock, <i>πέτρα</i>
plant, <i>φυτεύω</i>	rod, <i>κάλαμος</i>
play, <i>παίζω</i>	roof, <i>στέγη</i>
pleasant, <i>ἡδύς</i>	room, <i>δωμάτιον</i>
plough, <i>ἀρῶ</i>	rope, <i>κάλως</i>
pluck, <i>κλῶ</i> : pluck fruit, <i>τρυγῶ</i>	rose, <i>ρόδον</i>
pocket, <i>κόλπος</i>	round, <i>στρογγύλος</i>
poor, <i>πένυς</i>	row, <i>ἐρέττω</i> , <i>ἐλαύνω</i>
pour, <i>χέω</i> , and <i>componōs</i>	rule, <i>ἀρχω</i> , <i>κρατῶ</i>
prayer, <i>εὐχή</i>	run, <i>τρέχω</i> (86), <i>διαβέω</i> (40)
prepare, <i>ἐπι-</i> and <i>para-</i> συνεύω	running, <i>δρόμος</i>
prepositions (37, 82)	rush, <i>ῥῖττω</i>
present, be, <i>παρεῖμι</i>	rustic, <i>ἀγροίκος</i>
pretend, <i>προσποιούμαι</i>	sacrifice, <i>θύω</i>
prime, be in one's, <i>ἀκμάζω</i>	safe, <i>ασφαλής</i>
produce, bring forth, <i>τίκτω</i>	sail, <i>πλέω</i> (40)
property, <i>οὐσία</i>	sail, <i>ιστίον</i>
proseoute, <i>διώκω</i>	sailor, <i>ναύτης</i>
	sample, <i>δείγμα</i>

sand, <i>ψάμμος</i>	springtime, <i>ἔαρ</i>
say, <i>φημί</i> , <i>λέγω</i>	stage, <i>σκηνή</i>
scholar, <i>σχολαστικός</i> , <i>γραμματικός</i>	stair, <i>κλίμαξ</i>
scratch, <i>ἀμύττω</i> , <i>σὺδς</i> , <i>ἀμυχή</i>	start, <i>κλήω</i>
sea, <i>θάλαττα</i>	statue, <i>φύη</i>
season, <i>ώρα</i>	stones, <i>λίθος</i>
sse, <i>βλέπω</i> , <i>ὄρω</i>	stool, <i>διόσπος</i>
seek, <i>ῥητῶ</i>	stop, <i>ἐπέχω</i>
seem, <i>δοκῶ</i>	storm, <i>χειμῶν</i>
ssems, <i>φαίνω</i>	stormy, <i>χειμέμιος</i>
seize, <i>ἀπαίζω</i>	straight, <i>ὀρθός</i>
sell, <i>πωλῶ</i> , <i>ἀποδοίμαι</i>	straightway, <i>εὐθύς</i>
separately, <i>ἰδίᾳ</i>	stranger, <i>ξένος</i>
servant, <i>οἰκέτης</i>	straw, chaff, <i>ἀχυρον</i>
serve, <i>δουλεύω</i>	stream, <i>πέδμα</i>
shape, <i>σχῆμα</i>	stretch, <i>τείνω</i> and <i>componōs</i>
share, <i>μεταδίδομαι</i> , <i>μεταλαμβάνω</i>	strike, <i>τύπτω</i> , <i>τυπτήσω</i> , <i>ἐπάταξα</i> , <i>πῆλληρα</i> , <i>ἐπλήρη</i>
sheep, <i>πρόβατον</i> , <i>ὄς</i>	string, <i>λίθος</i>
sneepfold, <i>σηκός</i>	strong, violent, <i>ισχυρός</i> , <i>σφοδρός</i> , <i>ἐρρωμένος</i>
shepherd, <i>ποιμήν</i>	suddenly, <i>ἐξαίφνης</i>
shos, <i>ὑπόδημα</i>	suffer, <i>πάσχω</i>
shore, <i>ἀκτή</i>	summer, <i>θέρως</i>
short, <i>κλήω</i>	superior, be, <i>διασέρω</i>
shoulder, <i>ὤμος</i>	supper, <i>δείπνον</i> , <i>τῷ</i> , <i>δειπνῶ</i>
show, procession, <i>θεωρία</i>	surpass, <i>ὑπερβάλλω</i>
sickles, <i>δρεπάνη</i>	swear, <i>ὀμνύμι</i>
silence, <i>σιωπή</i> , <i>σιωπῶ</i> , <i>σιωπηλός</i>	
since, <i>ἐπει</i> , <i>ἐπειδή</i>	table, <i>τράπεζα</i>
sincere, <i>ἀδόλος</i>	take, <i>λαμβάνω</i>
sing, <i>ᾄδω</i>	talk, <i>λαλῶ</i>
sister, <i>ἀδελφή</i>	tax, <i>φόρος</i> , <i>εἰσφορά</i>
sit, <i>καθίζω</i> , <i>καθίζομαι</i>	teach, <i>διδάσκω</i> , <i>παιδεύω</i>
situated, be, <i>διέκειμαι</i> (86)	teacher, <i>διδάσκαλος</i>
slave, <i>δοῦλος</i>	tend (<i>cattle</i> , <i>εἰς</i>), <i>νέμω</i>
sleep, <i>καθεύδω</i>	tend, <i>θεραπεύω</i>
small, <i>μικρός</i>	tendril, <i>κλήμα</i>
smile, <i>μειδῶ</i> , <i>σὺδς</i> , <i>μειδίαμα</i>	tent, <i>σκηνή</i>
snare, <i>παγίς</i>	terrible, <i>δεινός</i>
snow, <i>χιών</i>	test, <i>ἐξετάζω</i>
soft, <i>μαλακός</i>	than, <i>ἢ</i>
so large, so much, <i>τοσούτος</i>	that, <i>ὅτι</i> , <i>ἐκεῖνος</i>
soldier, <i>στρατιώτης</i>	then, <i>ἄρα</i> , <i>ἐπειτα</i> , <i>τότε</i> , <i>οὐκοῦν</i>
song, <i>ᾠσμα</i> , <i>ψδῆ</i>	then . . . not, <i>οὐκ οὖν</i>
song, chanty, <i>παλαισμός</i>	thence, <i>ἐκεῖθεν</i> (5)
soul, <i>ψυχή</i>	thers, <i>ἐκεῖ</i> (5)
sound, <i>ἡχή</i> : to make sound, <i>φθέγγομαι</i> , <i>φωνῶ</i>	thersfors, <i>οὖν</i> (16)
sparrow, <i>στρούθος</i>	thief, <i>κλέπτης</i>
speak, <i>λέγω</i> , <i>φωνῶ</i>	thigh, <i>μηρός</i>
speech, <i>λόγος</i>	thing, <i>πράγμα</i> , <i>χρῆμα</i>
spindle, <i>ἀτρακτος</i>	
spring, <i>πηγή</i>	

think, δοκῶ, νομίζω, οἶμαι	weep, δακρύω, κλαίω (75)
thither, ἐκεῖσε	well, εὖ, καλῶς
throttle, ἀγχω	well then, εἰν
thus, οὕτως	well, be, ὑγιαίνω
thyme, θύμον	what kind (7), πῶτος, ὁποιος, οἷος
time, χρόνος : right time, nick of	wheat, πυροί
time, καιρός (αὐτὸν ἐς καιρὸν)	when, πότε, ὅποτε, ὅτε (5)
to, πρὸς, ὡς, ἐπὶ (41)	whence, πόθεν, ὅθεν, ὅθεν (5)
toil, κάματος	where, ποῦ, οὐ, ὅπου (5)
tool, ὄργανον	whistle, σφυρί, σφυρίτω
to-day, τήμερον	white, λευκός
to-morrow, αὔριον	whither, ποῦ, ὅπου, οἶ (5)
torrent, χείμαρρος	who, τίς, ὅς, ὅστις (5)
touch, ἅπτομαι, θιγγάνω	wicked, ἀδίκος, πονηρός
tower, πύργος	wickedness, πονηρία
tread, πατώ	wife, γυνή
treasurer, ταμίης	wild, ἀγrios
tree, δένδρον	will, γνώμη, βούλησις, διαθήκη
twist, στρέφω	willing, ἑκών, ἄσμενος
	willing, be, βούλομαι
ngly, αἰσχρός	wind, ἀνεμος : west wind, Ζέφυρος :
unexpected, ἀπροσδόκητος	east wind, εὖρος : north wind
unjust, ἀδίκος	Βορέας : south wind, νότος
useful, χρήσιμος	window, θύρα
utensil, σκεῦος	wine, οἶνος
	winnow, λικμῶ
value, ἀξία	winter, χειμῶν
vat, ληνός	wintery, χειμέριος
vegetable, λάχανον	wish, ἐθέλω
very much, μάλα	withy, λόγος
vessel, πλοῖον	witness, μάρτυς
vex, λυπῶ	wolf, λύκος
victim, ἱερεῖον	woman, γυνή
village, κώμη	wonder, θαυμάζω
villager, κωμήτης	wont, εἶωθα
vine, ἀμπέλως	wool, ἔρια
vintage, τρύγητος, (ἀπο)τρυνῶ	word, λόγος
violent, σφοδρός, βίαιος	work, ἔργον
violet, ἰώ	work, ἐργάζομαι
voice, φωνή	worth, ἀξίος
voyage, πλοῖς	wrist, καρπός
	write, γράφω
waist, ἱεῖς	wrong, ὄν, ἀδικῶ
want, χρήζω, ἐθέλω	yardarm, κεράτα
war, πόλεμος	year, ἔτος, ἐνιαυτός
warm, θερμαίνω	yes, μάλιστα γέ, ναι
wash, λούω (75)	yesterday, χθές, ἐχθές
wealth, πλοῦτος	yet, moreover, ἔτι
wealthy, be, πλουτῶ	yoke, ζυγόν
weather (60)	young, νέος
weave, πλέκω	